B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 107 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 102 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 10 BOMBAY FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1924			
12th Jan.	Kaisar-I-Hind X		11,430
19th ,,	Plassy		7,392
26th ,,	Dongola	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	Delta		8,097
9th ,,	Macedonia X		11,089
16th ,,	Malwa †		10,941
23rd ,,	Dongola	Moldavia *	16,277
1st March.	Mantua		10,902
8th ,,	Morea X		10,911
15th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
22nd ,,	Dongola @	Mooltan @	20,700
29th ,,	Kaisar-I-Hind		11,430
5th April	Naldera X		15,993
9th ,,	Devanha	Extra steamer	8,092
12th ,,	Malwa		10,941
19th ,,	Dongola	Maloja *	20,700
26th ,,	Macedonia		11,089
3rd May.	Plassy	China X	7,852
10th ,,	Mantua		10,902
17th ,,	Dongola	Mongolia *	16,385
24th ,,	Caledonia		7,622
31st ,,	Plassy	Narkunda *	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
1924		
11th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MASHOBRA	9,324
8th Feb.	DALGOMA *	5,900
22nd ,,	MORVADA	9,128
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
18th ,,	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,,	MASHOBRA	8,324

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

1924		
12th Jan.	ALIPORE*	5,273
15th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696
19th ,,	NAGPORE*	5,283
25th ,,	NALDERA	15,993
25th ,,	KIDERPORE*	5,334
2nd Feb.	JEYPORE*	5,318
3rd ,,	OBNA*	5,462
6th ,,	UJA*	5,310
21st ,,	SICILIA X	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN†	6,696
24th April	SICILIA†	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.
X Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
12th January	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 11 a. m.
13th ,,	VARELA	Busreh via K'chi 9-30 a. m.
14th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
17th ,,	BANKURA	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports 10 a. m.
23rd ,,	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa. 2 p. m.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.
P.O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1290.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departures.
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	7250	29 Dec.	13 Jan.,
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	4 Jan	17 Jan.
Yomei Maru	---	7151	12th Jan	23rd Jan.
*Tamba Maru	N. Wada.	5847	16th Jan	28th Jan.
Genoa Maru	T. Matsuda	6785	18th Jan	1st Feb.
*sado Maru	I. Nirel	5898	27th Jan	10th Feb.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For:—Class	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	168	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	128
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For revised passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,
Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F60,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.
DUTCH EAST INDIES:
Semarang, Djember, Pekalongan, Sourabaya, Djocja, Pontianak, Medan, Kota Radja, Solo, Bandjermasin, Macassar, Tegal, Bandoeng, Padang, Tjilatjap, Cheribon, Palembang, Weltevreden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
MARTIN & CO.
Managing Agents.
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS
A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to—
W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE: 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA.
OR C. N. MADHAVA ROW, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
M. S. HOOSAIN, Secretary, Hyderabad. Deccan.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunn, Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanila Halva (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers . . well,
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

150
ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
'KAMA SHASTRA,'
a guide to health, wealth and prosperity is supplied
GRATIS AND POST FREE
on application to:—
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
P. O. JAMNAGAR,
Dist. (Kathiawar.)

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioners
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No 7
C.

INSURANCE.

THE UNIVERSAL
FIRE and GENERAL
INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)
FIRE MARINE
HEAD OFFICE:
UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Managing Agents:
M. KANJI & CO.
Respectable and influential Agents wanted for unrepresented districts.

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
S. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.
A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.
GUARANTEED BONUS
AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE.
PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Investment Bonds a speciality.
WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency exc. S. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

Prof. T. K Gajjar's "Ionic" Remedies.
based on Rational Treatment of Fever, Plague, Cholera, etc.

Fever Drops. (Jwar—Bindu) cheapest and best	.. .. ..	1/- and -/8-
Ague Mixture for Malaria & Ague, Dengue, &c.	.. .. ..	1/
Influenza Preventive and Curative. (Well-known)	.. .. ..	1/-
Palague—Cholera Solutions 80 p. c. cure	.. .. ..	0/10
Germicide Universal Preventive and water steriliser	.. .. ..	0/10
Liver Solution. Best antiseptic, purgative and laxative	.. .. ..	1/4

Tooth powder, Ringworm Ointment, Cough pills, Tonic Solution etc.
"Standard" Eau-de-Cologue, Lavender, Pain Balm, Emprocation, etc.
Ask for particulars and catalogue from M. J GAJJAR M. A., F. C. S.
THE IONIC PHARMACY
No. 1 A, Khatwadi Main Road.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ....." Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED by old established EUROPEAN FIRM, experienced SALESMAN for MANCHESTER PIECE-GOODS. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 9970, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9427

SITUATIONS WANTED.

HURLBATT DOUGLAS GRAY—For several years Engineer and Manager of Messrs. Siemens B.D.W. Ltd., Bombay, Branch Office, desires appointment in INDIA preferably in Bombay, either with NATIVE STATE or with an Engineering or General Mercantile Firm. Reply to 49 Clarence Road, Bickley, Kent England.
B 18582

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—OFFICE PREMISES at Hornby Rord, 2nd floor over Soundy & Co. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R9406

TO BE LET—For vegetarian Hindus only, 1st floor FLAT, Gilbert Building, Babulnath 2nd Cross Road, 4 bed rooms and out-houses. Apply to KANJI CURSONDAS, Elphinstone Circle.
C R9407

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle."

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

MACHINERY FOR SALE—5 Cards Asallies make of year 1894; 5 Cards year 1903 41in. on wire; 1 8 by 3 Drawing year 1890; 1 Slubbing year 1897 80 Spindles; 2 Inter year 1897 124 Spindles; 5 Rovings year 1897 160 Spindles. All above Platt Bros' make. 2 Ring frames year 1902 304 Spindles Howard Bullough's make; 1 Green's Economiser 96 Tubes of 16 Rows each complete with scrapers and gearing, etc.; 40 Cast Iron English flange pipes 9ft. long, 2½in. bore, suitable for fire service. All second-hand and in good working condition. For particulars, etc., please apply to Box No. 9967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K18565

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

WANT TO SELL—One DENNIS MOTOR LORRY, weight unleaden ton 3/15, complete in working order. Apply for particulars to Box No. 9971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R9431

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MONTE CARLO HOTEL WINDSOR

FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.

Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.

GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI

AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL

PARIS—Rue de Castiglione
PARIS

Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE

MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.

SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

ALLAHABAD.

CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.

'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.

SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.

Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orderr will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1986.

STILL MORE TEXTILATIES.

Textile Stores of best quality.
Economical to buy and use.
Exceptionally useful to all Mills.
Tested and proved for years.
Infinitely superior to all competitors.
Local supplies always in hand.
Agents, the Sizing Materials Company.
Trade Mark TTT for Textilaties.
Incorporated as Jones Textilaties, Limited.
Established for fifty-four years.
Serving all the Textile world.
T18579

FEW YARDS ONLY LEFT—Of our well known genuine all wool DONEGAL TWEED 54 inch. wide in 3 shades:—Grey Mixture, Black Mixture, and Brown Mixture only Rs. 3-15-6 per yard. Write at once to:—THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, Post Bangalore.
T 18588

ONLY RS. 7-15-0.—The above will bring you a beautiful piece of all wool DONEGAL TWEED enough to make a Sporting Jacket in 3 colours: Grey, Black and Brown mixture; the up to date colours.—Only a small quantity left. Order to-day: if not satisfied may be returned:—THE KAISER-I-HIND WOOLLEN COTTON & SILK MILLS, LTD., Hebbal, Post Bangalore.
T 18589

EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE—Begins work on 7th Jan., 24. Immediate enrolments invited for B. Com. (London); Cambridge Senior; Specialised Banking; Govt. Auditing and Genl. Commerce Exams. Apollo Street.
M R9392

SPORTS.

TIPS BY "TELLY."

TELLY'S SYSTEM gave the following among others for the 7th Extra:—New York, Hishan, Squire, Fanner, Krishnakumari, Country Lad, Swithin, Marmion, etc.
Saturday's selections ready 9 a.m. Rs. 5.
Call at 34 Rahim Building, Parel, Tram Terminus, 1st Floor.
R9428

DON'T GO TO MAHALUXMI without my STONE-WALL SYSTEM. Win Rs. 600 to Rs. 12,000 per season according to stakes. Rs. 5 V.P.P., FREDILIS, 14, Fort Street.
S R9434

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 2-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that no share (standing in our name) of any concern must be kept blank.

MAFATLAL GOGALBHAI,
PRANSUKHLAL MAFATLAL.

265, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
R9435

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANY'S ACT VII.

AND OF 1913.

IN THE MATTER OF THE KESAR INDIAN SUGAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a MEETING of the Ordinary Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 11th day of January, 1924, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company at 80 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay at which place and time all the shareholders of the Company are requested to attend.

AGENDA.

1. The Liquidator shall place before the Shareholders a statement containing particulars with respect to the proceedings in and position at the Liquidation of the Company upto the 31st day of December, 1923, as required under Section 216 (2) of the Indian Company's Act. Any other thing which the Liquidator thinks fit will be placed before the meeting.

Dated this 3rd day of January, 1924.

D. L. DALAL,
Liquidator.

P. S.—A copy of the statement of account to be filed with the Registrar of Companies can be obtained from the Liquidator on payment of Re. 1 pursuant to Section 244 (2) of the Indian Company's Act.

D. L. D.
R9404

TENDERS.

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED by the above-named Railway for the supply of Consumable Stores for a period of one year commencing from 1st April, 1924. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Rs. 2 (Two only.)

Sealed Tenders (superscribed Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received at Bhavnagar Pera by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief Bhavnagar State Railway up to 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 7th February, 1924 and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs. 200 to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.

The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.

The Manager and Engineer-in-Chief reserves to himself the right of accepting any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.

All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.

Bhavnagar Para, 18th December, 1923.

K. R. VACHA.
Store-keeper.
Bhavnagar State Railway.
18557

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AGA HAJI HUSEN LARI has contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage, transfer, lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Improvement Trust land or ground known as plot No. 96A, on the Agripada West Estate of the Trustees for the City of Bombay Improvement Trust with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Wylie Road in the Town and Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 552 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3529 and Cadastral Survey No. 5A/1871 Byculla Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 4090 (10A) and Street No. 96A and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North-east by Plot No. 145 of the said Estate on or towards the South east by Rebesch Street, on or towards the South-west by Wylie Road and on or towards the North west by plot No. 96 of the said Estate.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1924

MATHUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON
Purchaser's Attorneys.

C18592.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE AT POONA AT 3 P.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH JANUARY, 1924.

A Rare opportunity to Contractors, House-builders and Building Material Merchants.

Auction Sae of very large lots of Planks, Scantlings, Door and Window Frames, 40 feet span Trusses, Mangalore Flat Tiles, Shahabad Slates, Currugated Iron Sheets, Galvanished iron barbed wire, etc., etc.

On SATURDAY, the 12th January, at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the P. W. D. Stores, near the Lloyd Bridge, Shekhsulla at Poona by order of the Executive Engineer, Government House District the following building material obtained from the dismantled barracks at Ganeshkhind such as very large lots of planks, scantlings, ceilings, door and window frames, shutters, Mangalore ridge and flat tiles, 40 feet span trusses, red and other teak battens, corrugated iron sheets, Shahabad slabs, galvanished iron barbed wire, etc., etc.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection orders can be had on application to the undersigned at their offices at 119 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF THE WELL-KNOWN CINEMA-DE-LUXE AT BANDRA, THE ONLY CINEMATOGRAPH IN THE BOMBAY SUBURBS.

On SUNDAY, the 27th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Bombay Cinema Syndicate to close partnership account, the well-known and nicely paying Cinema-De-Luxe as a going concern at Bandra on the premises.

The above Cinematograph has a complete Cast Iron Sheets Theatre with stone foundation, Steel Trusses, etc., fully furnished accommodating 450 people with a stage for dramatic performances, also complete Cinema equipment besides a generating House with 24 B.H.P. "Hornsby" Engine and a Siemens' Dynamo 110 Volts and 114 amp. It has also a nicely laid-out and furnished garden. The present owners have the occupation of the land till 29th February, 1924, after which purchasers can make their own arrangements with Dr. D. A. De Monte. The rent is very low compared to the sight.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1924.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS

123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 2736.

SALE ON SATURDAY THE 12TH JANUARY 1924, AT 4-30 P. M. (S.T.) ON THE PREMISES.

The particulars and conditions of sale relating to the Immoveable property situate at Khanderao Wadi, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay to be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Very Reverend Dr. Braz D'Monte and Mr. Thomas D'Monte administrator of the property and credits of Thomas Antonio D'Monte deceased, on SATURDAY, the 12th January 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF SPECTS FRAMES LADIES' SHOES, IRON PANEL PINS, ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 12th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

1 Parcel English gold spects frames.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., The Official Liquidator of Tothill Sharp & Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation).
2 cases American ladies' shoes (black).
On account of Insurance office concerned.
8 cases and 84 packets Continental Bright Iron Panel Pins.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber tyred shigram
1 secondhand rubber tyred Gig (English).
1 secondhand rubber tyred brougham.
1 pair Arab horses, quiet in harness.
1 Waler horse in saddle and harness.
1 Motor van.
1 Chalmer Motor car-six cylinders No. 5853 in good running order.
1 overland motor car 5 seater, 4 cylinder 20 H. P. Touring Car, No. 6576.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property.
At the Junction of Bibi Jan Street and Narayan Dhuru Street near important and commercial throughfares as Abdul Rehman Street and Nagdevi Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 2719 of 1923.
Adam Haji Abdul Rahim .....Plaintiff
Versus
Salimahomed Haji Abdul Rahim and others..... Defendants.

Under instructions from Mr. Adam Haji Abdul Rahim, the Receiver appointed herein and pursuant to the authority given to him by the order made herein bearing date the 8th day of December, 1923, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February, 1924, sell by public auction at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground bearing Collector's New Survey Nos. 2108 and 2108 together with the messuages tenements and two dwelling houses and outhouses standing thereon situate at lying and being between Beebee Jan Street and Naran Dhuru Street, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-two square yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector og Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward B. No. 800 and 896 Street Nos. 8, 12 and 74, 78,80,88 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by Naran Dhuru Street on or towards the West by the house of Hajee Abdulla Hajee Nurmahomed, on or towards the North by the House of Purshotam Damodar and on or towards the South by Beebee Jan Street and which said houses hereditaments and premises were and are in the occupation of tenants.

For Particulars and Conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dallas & Co., Solicitors at their office at 25-27 31, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT SANDHURST ROAD.

Under the instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee, Mr. Girdhardas Liladhar, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Vishnu Digamber Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on TUESDAY the 5th February, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the prmises.

All that piece of land containing an area of 1,661 square yards or thereabouts, situate on and being Plot No. 61 of the Sandhurst Road (West) Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, in the City and Island and Sub Registration District of Bombay, bounded on the East by a Plot No. 62 of the said Estate agreed to be leased to Hansraj Pragji Thackersey, on the South-East by property in the tenure or occupation of Vinayak Dhundiraj Bilvalkar, on the South West partly by a property in tenure or occupation of Vishwanath Madan, partly by Dubash Lane and partly by properties in the tenure or occupation of Pandharinath Jagonnath Chapvale and Luxmon Narayan Limaye, on the West by land of the said Trustees laid out as a passage and on the North partly by Sandhurst Road aforesaid and partly by a Plot No. 62 aforesaid. The said piece of land forms portion of lands bearing New Survey Nos. 7406 and 7409 and Municipal D Ward Nos. 1832 (1), 1832 (2), Street Nos. 1 and 1A, together with the building erected thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Payne and Co., or to the undersigned.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Bombay Floating Workshop, Ltd., (in liquidation) the following properties will be put up for sale by public auction by Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. on WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Mallet Bunder on the premises.

LOT NO. I.—A first class workshop known as the Bombay Floating Workshop Ltd., admirably fitted out for repairs of ships and barges and also general Engineering works, situated at Mallet Road, Wadi Bunder on leasehold ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay measuring—937—square yards. The said Workshop is equipped with machinery in first class order and conditions. The whole of it will be put up for sale by Public Auction in one lot subject to a reserved price which if not reached, each piece of machinery will be offered for sale in separate lots and the shed will be sold separately.

LOT NO. II.—1 Two ton "Republic" Motor Lorry in first class condition.—1 Burliet Motor Car.—1 Cleveland Motor Cycle.

LOT NO. III.—Steam Launch "Sibi" of 10. 87/100 Tonnage Length 47 feet, breadth 12 feet, Depth 4 feet, fitted with compound Engine inverted marine type, condensing, cylinders 6, 5/8 and 12, 8/16, speed 6 knos in first class condition with complete fittings and Tools.

LOT NO. IV.—Steam Launch "Heather Belle" 5, 34/100 Tonnage, length 39 feet 6 inches, Breadth 3 feet 6 inches depth 4 feet 6 inches, fitted with compound Engine, inverted Marine type, cylinders 6" and 12" with condensing keel, speed 12 knots in first class working order with complete fittings and tools.

LOT NO. V.—Motor Launch "Sharada" of 4.5 tonnage fitted with Engine of 30 H.P., length 30 feet, breadth 6 feet and depth, 3 feet completely fitted with tools and fittings in first class working order, speed 12.5 knots.

LOT NO. 6.—One set of Board of Trade pattern safety Valves 2½ diameter which will be sold by the Liquidator pursuant to the decree of the High Court in suit No. 4313 of 1923 dated 4 of December 1923.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Payne and Co., Attorneys for the liquidator or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 11th January 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS IN TYPEWRITERS AND OFFICE OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF OLIVER TYPEWRITER NOS. 9 AND 10 (FOOLSCAP, BRIEF AND POLICY) TYPEWRITER TABLES, LEATHER TRAVELLING CASES, REVOLVING TILTING CHAIRS, TYPEWRITERS REQUISITES ETC.

Messrs J.S. MODY & CO. will sell by public Auction on MONDAY, the 14th and TUESDAY, the 15th day of January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) EACH DAY at the show Rooms of Messrs. W. H. Thorns & Co. on the first floor of Pavwalla Building, opposite the Nowsari Building, Hornby Road, Fort by order of the concerned to close partnership account the entre typewriting goods of Messrs. W.H. Thorns & Co., comprising:—

No. 9 and 10 foolscap, Brief and Policy Oliver typewriters with covers and accessories leather travelling cases, rubber covers, typewriter tables, revolving rod tilting chairs, copyholders, tracers, note books, instruction books oil cans, felt mats, lubricating oils for typewriters, brushes ribbons, carbon papers, typewriting papers, Roneo duplicators, copters, duplication supplies, inks impression papers etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

8/10, Bean Lane, Fort.

Telephone No. 25152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P. M.

On SUNDAY, the 13th instant, MISTRY & CO., will sell by Public Auction at "Sbener Numa" Altamount Road, Cumballa Hill, selected household dining, drawing and bed room furniture by well-known makers, one full set of Jacobian pattern dining room furniture such as sliding dining table, dining room chairs side Boards, dinner Wagons complete set of Canteen Cutlery in case, drawing room Cabinets, Chesterfield suites, office-writing table file cabinets, silver show cases, hat stands teapoys, gramophone with records, complete set of three bed room furniture, Chinaware, Electric plated wares, etc.,

Property of J. E. P. Curry, Esq., of Government Shipping Office and others has been brought at above address.

Catalogues will be printed, and the property is on view.

Made to order high class household furniture all best and selected pieces from Robert, Wimbridge and Devji also best quality latest type Godrej Safe on stand rich Persian carpets glass crockery, etc.

Under instruction from a European Gentleman and others MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction in West Ville Centre Road, Colaba. Reclamation on MONDAY, the 14th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Dining Drawing and Bed Room furniture comprising of Dining table, side board, dumbwaiter side table, chairs solid blackwood centre table chesterfield suite by Robert, cabinet glass door show cases rich Persian drawing room carpets, Double wooden and brass bedsteads with mattrece and pillows first class quality Godrej Safe full sized mirror and panelled door almirah clothes press, soil linen box boot towel hat stands, glass, crockery etc.

One Red coloured light weight Scale Motor Cycle (English Make) complete with Lucas lamp, Clexton Horn, and tools, etc. in perfect running order.

Catalogues will be printed and property is on view.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 11th Jan. 1924.

MOOSA BROS.

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS
"YUSSUF BUILDING", CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY

At the earnest desire of our Patrons and Customers, we shall hold an Auction Sale of the following, made to order, high class, drawing room, dining room bed room, and office furniture, and other useful household articles, at our above rooms, on SUNDAY, the 13th Inst. at 10 a.m. (S.T.) sharp.

Drawing room Suite Almyrahs, Cabinets, Variety of chest-of-drawers, and dressing tables, Ward robes, Dining tables, Sideboards, Safes of well-known makers, revolving book-stand and revolving chairs, Curzon chairs, rocking chairs, meat safes, shaving stands, hat stands, teapoys, wall clocks, one Oliver Typewriter, one block wood cradde baby cots, brass and wooden bedsteads, book case etc., etc.

One complete standard size cinema machine in order.

One Camera with lens and accessories in order.

One national cash register.

One electric motor for sewing machine in working order.

One saddle and bridle complete.

One lot woollen under-wears.

One lot woolles Tartan rugs.

Fancy electric table lamps.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.

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AMUSEMENTS.

A Rare Opportunity!
A Rare Opportunity!
Palladham Sanjivarao
THE MASTER FLUTIST
A Grand Musical Concert
With accompaniments
Mr. CHINNASWAMY IYER..Violin.
Mr. SWAMY IYER .....Mridhangam.
at the
Gaiety Theatre
OPP. BORI RUNDER
on SATURDAY the 12th JANUARY 1924
from 3-30 p. m. to 8 p. m. (S. T.)
Under the Patronage of Shri Vandghana Sabha
BOOKINGS AT THE THEATRE from the 11th
BOOK YOUR SEATS TO-DAY
TO AVOID DISAPPOINTMENT
Rates of Admission :—
Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1-8, 1, As. 8.

Excelsior Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
Highly Successful Musical Comedy Cinema Farce.

Empire Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE RIGHT TO LOVE"
Featuring Mae Murray.

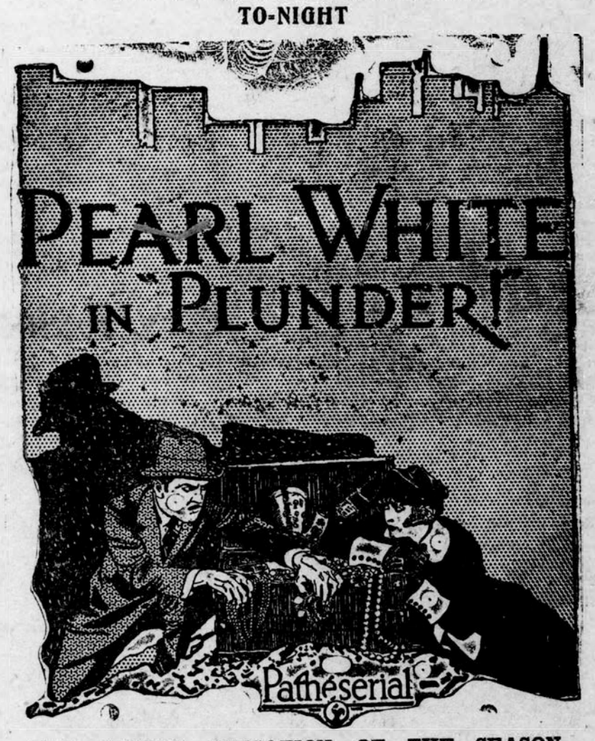
Empress Theatre.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"THE PILGRIM"
By Charles Chaplin.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT !!
And every Evening at 9-30 p.m.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
KARLEKAR'S GRAND CIRCUS
LOCATION, OPEN MAIDAN, PALVA ROAD, GIRGAUM.
A REAL CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
NEW FEATS!
NEW ACTS!!
NEW TURNS!!!
BREAKING CROWD RECORDS DAILY
BIG SUCCESS! BIG SUCCESS !!
BIG SUCCESS !!!
MATINEES EVERY WED. SAT. SUN. AT 5 P. M.
Children half price under 10 years for Matinee Shows only except last Gallery.
PRICES AS USUAL.
BOX PLAN at S. ROSE and Co., Ltd.
Prof. SHUNKER RAO, Sole Proprietor. M. J. RATNAM, Business Manager.

Under the Patronage of
H. H. MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
Gandharv Natak Mandali
Grant Road New Elphinstone Theatre.
These dramas will not be staged here again.
NOTICE:—Company will stay in Bombay up-to 20th January and then to Poona.
on
Saturday 12th January 1924
(P. M. 8-30 Night)
SHAKUNTAL.
Sunday 13th January 1924
(P. M. 3 Noon)
EKACHAPYALA.
Manager.
G. N. Mandali, Bombay

AMUSEMENTS.

West-End Cinema
TO-NIGHT ! FOR THE LAST TIME !
A PARAMOUNT DRAMA
"BOUGHT AND PAID FOR"
featuring the pretty Star
AGNES AYERS
and the handsome JACK HOLT. Mind you—It's a
WILLIAM DE MILLE
Production, from the famous stage-play by George Broadhurst.
The Programme includes a 2-Reel Comedy.
To-Night :—5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA
Corner Grant Road, and Lamington Road,
TO-NIGHT


THE SERIAL SENSATION OF THE SEASON
SEE IT TO-DAY YOU WILL LIKE IT.
ALSO
'OUR GANG' Comedy &
FELIX THE 'KAT'
FUNNIEST FILMS EVER MADE.
5-15, 7-, 8,45, and 10-30 P.M.
POPULAR PRICES.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
HAS THE HONOUR TO PRESENT
CHANDRA GOOPTA AND MAHATMA CHANAKYA
Second Historical Masterpiece
of
Star Films Ltd.
of
CHAMPRAJ FAME
See in this Picture
Superb Acting—Beautiful Photography and fine Horsemanship
COUPLED WITH A STORY THAT
Thrills and Enthralls.
See the beautiful portrayal of Chanakya, the greatest Indian politicialis—the struggles of Chandra Goopta to regain his rights—See how a people burdened with tyranny wrought their freedom.
TIME—RATES—AS USUAL.

IMPERIAL
Presents
To-night & during this week
A WHIRLWIND THRILLING PRODUCTION
KALA-NAG
PRODUCED BY
Kohinoor Film Company, Dadar.
(in eight reels)
WHAT IS IT ???
It is a Photo-play revealing various styles of treacherous frauds traced in the modern civilization.
ALSO
Rape, ravishment and dreadful assassination nowadays practised by many atrocious Indian villains for the ardent desire of wealth and passions.
Daily—5, 7, 9, & 11 p m.
Sat & Sunday Extra show 3-30 p.m.
!!! SHOWING SHORTLY !!!
a Sensational & Mysterious
PATHE SERIAL
???
Watch further announcements

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 10.

S S Tregarthen Abbott, Lourenzo Marquis.
S S Begum, Robb, Java.
S S Massilia, Caithness, Liverpool.

DEPARTURE.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday.

S S British Soldier, Anderson, Mahomerah
S S Domala, Whittingham, London
S S Argun Maru, Ohno, Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Kaiser-i-Hind for London
Steamer Yomei Maru for Kobe
Steamer Bankura for Persian Gulf
Steamer Bradburn for Antwerp.

S S Begum:— The Asiatic Co.'s steamer Begum 3656 tons, Captain G. B. Robb, arrived in harbour yesterday from Java with a cargo of sugar.

S S Massilia:—The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, 3280 tons, Captain J B Caithness, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Argun Maru:—The O SK steamer Argun Maru, 4040 tons, Captain N Ohno, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo

S S Domala:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer, Domala, 5134 tons, Captain W E Wittingham, will sail to-day from harbour for London, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, January 10.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Goldenfels 4701 K'chi 18/1 Graham and Co.
2 Plassey, 4615, London, 19.1, M M and Co.
3 Vendelia, 2,698, N.F, N. F. Graham & Co.
4 Trewellard 2667, Dunkirk 18/1, M M & Co.
5 Soudan 4218 15/1, M M & Co.
6 Ct. Newcastle 4707 Karachi 19/1 F F C & Co.
7 Mashabra 5131 K'chi N.F. M M and Co.
9 Domala, 5134, London, 11-1, M M and Co.
10 Lima Maru 4297 Kobe 20/1 N Y Kaisha.
13 Umlazi 2580 U K 10/1 Graham and Co.
14 Aquileia, 4201 Genoa. 15-1, L Triestino.
17 Capodimonte 4278 Genoa 13/1 M Italiana.

VICTORIA DOCK.

15 Kilindini 129 Aleppy N F, R E Collins & Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Varela, 1932, Busra, 11-7, M M and Co.
B Bankura 1903 Busra 16/1 M M & Co.
C & R Penang Maru 3213 Japan 17/1, N Y Kaisha.
D & E Alipore 3241, Japan, 14/1 M M and Co.
F Othello 3277 Hull N F, J F & Co.
G Ahmedi 1331 L Gulf, 12/1 S Hassunon.
K Jeddah 2923, N F N F, T M & Co.
P Clan Colqunoun 3760, Karachi 12/1 J Finlay and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dalgoma due about 14th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mandala, due about 18th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Branksome Hall, due about 10th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Yokohama (not fixed), Agent K N Co.
Clan Malcolm due about 21st January, Agents J F Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Asanfels due about 16th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Wildenfels due about 25th January, Agent W and A Graham Co

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Rosderkerk due about 12th January, Agents E D Sassoon Co.
Konderkerk due about 2nd February Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Japan due about 10th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Ariosto (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 18th January, Agent L T Co.
Brenta due about 28th January, Agent L T Co.
Aussa due about 13th January, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 8th January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Burma Maru due about 11th January, Agent O S Kaisha.
Valentino Coda due about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castle Porziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.
Yomei Maru due about 11th January, Agent N Y K.
Tamba Maru due about 14th January, Agent N Y K.
Genoa Maru due about 18th January, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 5th February, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 13th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tregarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

Jan. 10.

S S Kaiser-i-Hind for London—1 case woollen carpets J H Witchurch; 19 cases pictures M M & Co; 2 bales silk and woollen carpet H A Aminoff; 97 cases wooden furniture bronwork, carpets etc Cox's Shipping Agency; 24 packages wooden furniture bronwork, carpets etc Cox's Shipping Agency; 94 boxes ivory bronware etc Cox's Shipping Agency; 4 bales woollen carpets Cox's Shipping Agency; 162 crates red and black tiles Cox's Shipping Agency; 2 cases bar soap Greaves Cotton Co; 59 bundles woollen carpets H A Ebrahimoff; 2 boxes Christmas cakes P & O S N Co; 2 cases khadi silk P & O S N Co; 2 cases dry fruits and confectionary P & O S N Co.

S S Aquilia for Genoa 550 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha

S S Goldenfels for Antwerp—125 bales cotton waste P H Vasa; 58 bales cottonfly B Meyer; 500 cwt myrabollams B Damjee & Co; 110 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Goldenfels for Hamburg—55 bales akund cotton B Meyer & Co; 55 bales cottonfly H E Bode & Sons; 55 bales cotton oily Khimjee Vishram; 7 bales salted cowhides H M Halim & Co; 55 bales country cotton waste D Bhanjee.

S S Goldenfels for Rotterdam—2001 cwt groundnuts Gerio Ltd.

S S Goldenfels for Ghent—220 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha; 110 bales Indian cotton Kilachand Devchand.

S S Goldenfels for Bremen—50 bales rajpur hemp Tayaballi Dawoodbhoy.

S S Clan Colquhone for Rotterdam—2001 cwt groundnuts Gorio Ltd.

S S Colquhone for Antwerp—220 cases Indian raw cotton The Bombay Co.

S S Plassy for London—124 bundles deer horns K K Hamesa; 3 bales hemp K K Hamesa; 4 bales akund cotton Kalyandas Bros; 4 casks ink Kayamaly Tayeballi; 33 bundles woollen and other carpets M M T Afshur; 30 cwt fishmaws R Dhanjee & Co.

S S Sierra Nevada for Dunkirk—500 tons manganese ore Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Trewellerd for Lomaca—20 bales cotton twist The Meyer Sassoon Ltd.

S S Trewellerd for Hull—50 bales rajpur hemp Tayeballi Dawoodbhoy.

S S Dowala for Havre—1100 bales Indian raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Dowala for London—23 cwt mother of pearls shells Jeyram Permanand.

S S Capo de Monte for Genoa—200 bales Indian raw cotton The Bombay Co; 220 bales Indian raw cotton Khimji Vishram; 660 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 420 bales Indian raw cotton Kilachand Devchand.

S S City of Newcastle for Liverpool—4 bales country cottonfly P P Vasa; 6 bales Indian raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co; 17 bales Indian cotton f p F F Campbell; 50 bales country cottonfly K Umedchand.

S S City of Newcastle for Marseilles—175 cwt gum olibanum E Virjee.

S S City of Newcastle for Philadelphia—165 casks goat skin Briesky & Co.

S S Soudan for Hongkong—400 bales cotton twist David Sassoon Mills; 20 cwt gum arabic J Hormasjee; 20 cwt khismiss J Rahimtoola; 90 cwt sharkfins R Dhanjee; 37 cwt fishmaws R Dhanjee.

S S Soudan for Manila—30 bales cotton yarn Lyon Lord & Co; 1 box rest jewellery American Express Co

S S Soudan for Shanghai—250 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros; 3 cases raw fox skin Currimbhoy & Co; 200 bales Indian raw cotton Ozu Burin.

S S Soudan for Haiphong—1200 bales Indian raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Penang Maru for Kobe—22 bales Indian raw cotton Ali Bros; 459 bales Indian raw cotton C Bomanjee; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Penang Maru for Yokkaichi—800 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Nagpore for Kobe—100 bale sIndian raw cotton Govind Vishnu Lanke; 100 bales Indian raw cotton C Bomanjee; 300 bales Indian raw cotton Hirjee Nensey; 600 bales Indian raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Rynpu Maru for Kobe—100 bales Indian raw cotton N Fatehalli.

S S Alipore for Osaka—750 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 1000 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Alipore for Kobe—1450 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha; 500 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha; 49 bales Indin raw cotton N Fatehalli.

S S Arjan Marr for Kobe—200 bales Indian rw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Arjan Maru for Kobe—600 bales Indian raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Arjan Maru for Nagasaki—300 bales Indian raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Yokkaichi—300 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Osaka—10 cwt curry powder stuff K Shirnando & Co.

S S Lima Maru for Moji—500 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Nagoya—1500 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha; 500 bales Indian raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Lima Maru for Shanghai—2000 bales Indian raw cotton G K Kaisha; 400 bales Indian raw cotton Y K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Jan. 10.

S S Shustar from Basra Agents H A Shustari—838 bundles dates; 3333 baskets dates; 2049 bags wheat; 180 cases ghee; 82 bags dry beans.

From Mohammorah—190 baskets wet dates; 274 bags gum; 26 bundles wool; 14 bundles leaves.

From Koweit—1413 jottas dates; 4 bundles specie; 112 bags gum.

From Bushire—575 bags almond kernels; 484 bags gum; 21 bags black seed; 50 bags poppy seed; 54 bags almonds; 5 bags attaree; 207 jottas dry dates; 7 bales cotton.

S S Skuld from Bankok Agents F F Campballs—1532 pieces teak squares; 25819 pieces teak scantling; 2193 bundles teak scantling; 1956 bundles yang battens; 13 pieces yang squares; 8 boxes said to contain Rs. 40000.

S S Simla from Gothenburg Agents W & A Graham—2997 bundles ceiling boards; 339 bales paper; 296 bales newspapers; 23 bales wrapping paper; 3351 cases matches in zinc; 450 bundles faggot steel; 124 kegs swedish steel; 162 cases nails; 48 packages nails; 710 kegs nails; 45 cases show cards; 266 bundles steel bars; 478 pieces steel bars; 214 cases stokes.

From Christiania—3724 kegs nails; 301 bales paper; 130 packages paper; 250 cases condensed milk; 3100 drums carbide of calcium.

From Hamburg—72 cases screws; 155 bags screws; 36 kegs fittings; 36 drums chloride of magnesia; 100 drums bleaching powder; 52 cases enamelware; 250 kegs steel; 302 cases slates; 173 bales paper; 1040 cases beer; 29 casks acetate of lead; 70 cases chemicals; 100 rolls wire nettings; 100 reels wire; 120 bundles wire; 397 packages hurricane lamps; 45 bales straw border; 40 cases bolts and nuts; 25 cases salt; 48 cases stoves; 292 cases aniline colours; 20 casks aniline colours; 545 casks lubricating oil; 60 casks aniline salt; 60 cases china marble; 424 bundles yellow metal sheets.

S S Kawa from Durban, Agents M M & Co—700 bags cajoo; 330 bags cowries.

From Zanzibar—2052 bales cloves; 21 bags sandal wood; 20 pieces ivory.

From Mombassa—458 bles cotton; 537 tusks ivory; 1 case ivory; 638 bundles cowries; 35 bags gum; 1000 packets soda; 26 cases ghee.

From Sychilles—4820 bags copra.

S S Nippon from Trieste Agents Lloyd Triestino—5 cases cotton thread; 60 cases beer; 120 cases nails; 57 cases lamps and parts; 18 bales wrapping paper; 48 cases hurricane lantern; 8 cases beads; 100 drums carbide of calcium; 10 cases ghee; 4 cases pencils; 200 coils iron wire; 34 bales hops; 8 cases German silverware; 10 cases tin boxes; 34 cases imitation gold laurea; 9 cases com metalware; 3 cases enamelledware.

From Venice—18 cases India rubber goods; 24 bales cotton tissues.

From Port Said—1600 cases figs; 1700 bags almonds; 283 bales tobacco; 31 bundles tobacco.

S S Frematon from Delagoabay Agents E M & Co—7481 tons coal.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

(THURSDAY, JAN. 10.)

Mr. Dhanjishah Dosabhai Cooper, First Class Subordinate Judge, Broach, to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge at Surat.

Khan Bahadur Abdul Rashid Khan, to be District Superintendent of Police, Sholapur.

Mr. D. McDonald to be District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

Mr. S.F. Ellis, to be District Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. G.G. Ray, to act as District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh.

Mr. R.H. Haslam, to do duty temporarily as Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.

Mr. A. Montegomerie, C.I.E. I.C.S., to be District and Sessions Judge.

Mr. A.F. Kindersley, I.C.S., to be District and Sessions Judge vice Mr. G. D. French, I.C.S., retired.

Mr. V. R. Nachane, Senior Superintendent in the Home Department of the Secretariat, to act as Investigator in the Labour Office.

Captain W.W. Bomjow, 4th Queen's Own Hussars, to be temporary Aide-deCamp.

Mr. Raghunath Krishna Risbud to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Gopal L. Gajendragadkar, M.B.E., to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to be Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Maganlal Bhaidas Lalaji to revert as Acting Second Grade Deputy Collector.

Mr. Chainrai Bulchand to be First Grade Deputy Collector.

The services of Mr. C.W.A. Turner, I.C.S., is placed at the disposal of the Government of India, Home Department.

Mr. E.S. Farbrother, M.R.C.V.S., I.V.S., is confirmed as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency.

Mr. J.V. Joshi to hold the additional post of Assistant Secretary to Government. Mr. Joshi will be on probation for a period of two years.

Mr. Chhotalal Dahyabhai Daru, Head Master, Government Middle School, Ahmedabad, to be Head Master, R.C. High School, Ahmedabad.

Mr. B.A. Solomon, Assistant Superintendent, to be officiating Superintendent of Workshops, College of Engineering, Poona.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 10.

The new western disturbance is entering the Frontier, where it is causing a heavy cloud. The weather is more settled over the remainder of the country and monsoon is retreating from the south of the Peninsula where only a few light falls have occurred.

Forecast:—Dry weather except for a few falls in the Frontier hills.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 10 Jan., 1924

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.968	inches
Temperature of Air	77.2	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73.1	"
Dew Point	71.0	"
Relative humidity of Air	82%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	3.2	"
Maximum temperature of Air	83.8	"
Minimum do. do.	72.8	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,E,W,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	101	miles

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	HIGH WATER. Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	LOW WATER. Depth on Still
	Jan.			Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
W.	8	1 5	30 5	8	7 24	17 8
		13 5	27 6		19 5	15 8
Th.	9	1 44	29 10	9	8 5	17 0
		13 50	26 11		19 43	18 19
F.	10	2 22	28 11	10	8 48	18 0
		14 35	26 2		20 19	18 0
Sat.	11	2 9	28 6	11	8 24	19 7
		14 15	26 0		19 58	17 0
S.	13	3 29	26 11	13	10 12	18 10
		13 11	24 8		21 38	20
M.	14	4 4	26 0	14	11 5	9 1
		17 17	24 2		22 41	21 8
Tu.	15	4 44	25 3	15	12 2	19 2
		42	24 1			

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

B C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 1/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 3/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 11/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/8.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 5/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs 600.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 650.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 640.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 146½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 140½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 235.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 136.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 329.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.29-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs 87.50.
London—Switzerland Frcs 24.70.
London—Brussels Frcs 99.30.
London—Rome Liras 99.20.

TONE OF EXCHANGE.
Quiet Market.

	London, Jan 9
Telegraph Transfers	£ 1/5 1/8 Dull.
Bar Gold	£4—16—0 Quit
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16 Quiet.

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Jan. 10.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	1/5
Bank Demand	1/5 1/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 7/8
Doc. Demand	590
American Dollars	330
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	2/6
Japan	148 1/2
Singapore	136 1/2

Market—Steady.

	London, Jan 9
Bonus 3%	55
Bar Silver Spot	33 9/16
" " 2 months bonus	32 7/8

Closing Tone of silver—Little Speculative buying—Small offerings.
Discount, Bank of England rate 4 per cent. since 5th July 1923
Interest day to day loans 1 3/4
Interest 7 day market loans 2 3/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	London, Jan 9.
Exchange on London in Paris	87.23
" " Germany	..
" " " Italy	..
Stockholm	18.31
Christiania	20.43
Amsterdam	11.41
Switzerland	24.71
Belgium Yesterdays	100.05
Athens "	28.00

	London, Jan. 9.
Demand Bills	4,29.25

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 9.
Funding Loan 4%1960/90	£ 85 5/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 90 1/4
War Loan 5%1929/47	£ 1 1/16
Bonds 2 1/2%	£ 55
Gupee Paper 3 1/2%	43
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	64 3/4
Govt. Securities 3%	55 3/4

	London, Jan. 9.
Conversion Loan	£ 75 1/16
Bonds per cent. Indian Loan	99 3/16
Bonds cent. Indian	114

DISCOUNTS.

	London, Jan. 9.
DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 3/16
" Indian Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 7/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	23 1/2

BULLION.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 15/14/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 15/15/.
Bar gold ready Rs. 25/9/.
Bar gold forward Rs. 25/9/.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 25/9/6.
Bar silver ready Rs. 79/14/.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 80/1.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 80/7.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Bar gold ready s. 86/9.
Silver ready d. 33/9.
Silver forward d. 32/14.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady, India and China bought to cover sales, Continent sold.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Ready—25—9—6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Posh	25—8—6	25—9—0	..	25—8—9
Maha	25—9—3	25—10—0	..	25—9—6

Vaji Mandi.
Posh 0—2—6
Maha 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Jan 10.

Ready—79—14—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p. m.
Posh	80—3—0	80—1—0	80—1—0	80—1—0
Maha	80—9—0	..	80—8—0	80—8—0

Vaji Mandi.
Posh 0—10—0
Maha 1—8—0
Tone—Market Quiet

TIN BLOCK.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Recent advance in price of Tin Block is due to rise in East together with influential support and talk of fresh important American buying.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, Jan. 10.

After the recent advance Reuter reported today a fall of 43 points in New York futures. The market declined on local traders and South selling on bearish Ginner's report. Liverpool has been reported 38 points lower. The market was steady at the opening, but declined later on some long liquidation. The eighth Ginner's report shows 9,807,000 bales ginned up to 31st December, 1923, as compared with 9,549,000 bales up to 12th December, 1923.

Messrs. Breul and Co's Liverpool friends, Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson, cable under date 9th instant (2-15 p.m.) as under:—
"Ginned 9,807,000 bales as against 9,599,000 bales and 7,884,000 bales in the previous two years."

Owing to a sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened easier this morning at Rs. 640, i.e., Rs. 7 lower than yesterday's closing rate for P. G. Broach April-May. At the opening Offices and Marwari Shroffs were moderate buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 644½. Around this level jobbers, Commission Houses and Shroffs were sellers which caused the values to drop to Rs. 632½, the Bazar finally closing at Rs. 633 at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 631½ and declined to Rs. 629 on jobbers selling, and finally closed easier at Rs. 630.

Fine M. G. Oomra January opened at Rs. 610 and going up to Rs. 612½ on Offices buying closed easier at Rs. 602. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 603 advanced to Rs. 605 and closed easier at Rs. 594½. F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted at Rs. 535/37 whilst March at Rs. 538.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull and quiet yesterday, and the inquiry was nominal. About 3,000 bales are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6 P. M.)

		Bombay, Jan. 10.
Fully Good Broach	April/May	630
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	530
"	March	532
Fine Oomra	Dec. Jan.	509
Fine Oomra	March	592 1/2

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10

Description.	Super-Fine	Fine	F. Good	Good
M G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	575	565	550	..
M G. Oomra No. 3	632	622	605	..
M G. Central Provinces No. 1	662	652	635	
M G. Central Provinces No. 2	647	657	620	

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	632
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	532
Fully Good Bengal	March	535
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	604
Fine Oomra	March.	696

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Jan. 10.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 64/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 83
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/12.
5 per cent. Loan due 1923 Rs. 96/2
5 pet cent. Loan due 1935-55 Rs. 95/6.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1939 Rs. 101/10
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 106
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 73/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1939 Rs. 101
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73
3 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974, Rs. 73

GINNERS' REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

The United States Census Bureau gives the amount of cotton ginned up to the 31st December, 1923, 9,807,000 bales.

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE.

London, Jan 9.

Belgium	99.05
Athens	Not received.

SHARES.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

Market closed steady, but closed quiet with small business. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1382/8, India 78, Central 25/14 and Eastern Bank 71.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 430 n, Apollo 21/4, By. Cotton 605, By. Dyeing 780, Bradbury 505, Century 390, Cent. India 506/4, Colaba Land 150, Coorla 150 xd, Crescent 210 xd, Dawn 600, Edw. Sassoon 215, Elphinstone 50, Fazulbhoy 777/8 xd, Finlay 635, F. Petit 1175, Gokak 126/4, Ind. Bleaching 188/12, Ind. Malwa 417/8, Jamshed Mfg. 165, Kastoorchand 180, Khatao 275, Kohinoor 1360, Luxmi Cotton 5250, Madhavrao Scd. 60, Madhowji 255, Mathuradas 350, M. Petit 3050, Meyer Sassoon 175, Morarji 4000 xd, New Great 495, New City 985, Pabani 350, Pearls 557/8 xd, Phoenix 460, Premier 92/8, Shapurji 220, Simplex 336/4 xd, Standard 1500, Swan 760, Swadeshi 490/4, Tata Mill 380 and Vishnu Cotton 2000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 247/8, B. Burma 283/12, B. Burma N. I. 62/8 n, Bt. Burma Pet. 5/2, B. Tramway 86/4, Bombay Steam 100, Bundi Cement 10/8, Katni ord 85, Katni def 202/8, New India 13/8, Shivrajpur 37, Tata Iron ord 28/8, Tata Iron def 106/4, Tata Hydro 662/8 xd and Scindia Steam 6/6.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 1/4
Hongkong	126 1/2
National	42
Eastern	5 1/2
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12—

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

10th Jan. 1924.

New York, Market 9th January, 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices.	Since previous close,
34.95	Jan.		34.48	—47
35.17	Mar.	34.82—34	34.74	—43
35.38	May	35.03—35	34.92	—46
34.24	July		33.80	—44
28.65	Oct.		28.40	—25
	Dec.		27.85	Nominal

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 35.02, lowest 34.63, range .39 points. Local traders are selling; Southern selling on Census Ginner's report. Tone of market, steady.

Liverpool, Market 9th January, 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Opening Prices at 11 a.m.	Closing Prices.	Since previous close
20.17	Jan.	20.21 +04	19.78	—39
20.23	Mar.	20.23 — 20.20	19.85	—38
20.15	May		19.77	—38
19.70	July		19.32	—38
16.68	Oct.	16.72 +04	16.37	—31
22.87	Egyptian Jan.	1924	22.47	—40
21.56	" Nov.	"	21.19	—37

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Market opened steady followed by little long liquidation.

(2) New York cables: "South continues to report active demand for spots with little offering. Market may remain in scalping range (i. e. fluctuating within narrow limits) temporarily, but expect higher market near future.

(3) March highest 20.32, lowest 19.84, range .48 points. Narrow market easily affected some long liquidation and local bear pressure American cross rate 4304.

	Liverpool, Jan. 9, Bales.
Total day's Sales at Liverpool	6 000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	500
" " Sales of East Indian	..
" " Imports	1.000

EGYPTIAN Future prices:—

Mid. Americans Spot more enquiry	..		20,36
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	..		23,60
New York 11 a. m.	Mar.	..	34.80 + 7
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	May	..	35.00 +17
	July	..	33.87 +14
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Mar.	..	34.73
	May.	..	34.51

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £19½ January-February, Holders made slight concessions.
Cottonseed Egyptian Black £13 3/8 January Hull, quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay £10 1/8 middle January, quiet.
Cotton Oil Egyptian Crude £42½.
Castorseed Bombay £24½ shipment to Hull 1st to 15th January.
Rapeseed Toria £18 7/8 January-February Hamburg.
Rapeseed Ferozepore £19½ December-January.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's Prices.
Jan.	20.21 +4
Feb.	..
Mar.	20.31 +8
April	..
May	20.21 +6
June	..
July	19.75 +5
Aug.	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	16.73 +5
Nov.	..
December	..
January	..
Egyptians—March	23.15

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9. Today's Prices.

Months.	
January	19.78—39
February	19.78—39
March	19.85—38
April	19.79—38
May	19.77—38
June	19.65—38
July	19.32—38
August	18.37—48
September	17.09—33
October	16.37—31
November	16.02—31
December	15.89—31
Jans.	15.81—30

Tone—Easy.

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9. To-day's Prices.

Months.	
January	22.47—40
February	22.55—40
March	22.65—40
April	22.74—40
May	22.82—41
June	22 81—39
July	22.86—37
August	22.56—37
September	22.61— 2
October	21.44—37
November	21.19—37
December	21.19—37
January.	21-14—37

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 9.

M. G. Bengal Good,	13.40
" " Fully Good	13.8/
" " Fine	14.20
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.60
" " " Fully Good	15.10
" " " Fine	15.60
M. G. Broach, Good	16.70
" " Fully Good	17.10
" " Fine	17.50
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.20
" " Fully Good	13.70
" " Fine	14 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 9.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports		20,000
" Exports to Great Britain		..
" " Continent		6,000
Futures at New York March		34.74 —.43
" " " May.		34.93 —.45
" " " July.		33.80 —.44
" " " Oct.		28.40 —.2[illegible]
Spot Cotton at New York		35.25 —.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		34.88 Unchgd.
Futures " " May.		34.76 —8
" " " May		34.54 —11
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		10 5/8
Silver Foreign mined		64 1/4

AMERICAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 9. To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M. U. G., O. Liverpool.	Jan. 19.78—39
	Mar. 17.85—38
	May 19.77—38
	July 19.32—38

WHEAT.

London 4)

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs Jan. 9 Buyers	..
BARLETTA RUSSC—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	43/6
AUSTRALIAN J/F Paid	46/
KARACHI BARLEY J./F, Sellers	22/9
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. J/F	46/
Australian Wheat Cargo Jan. Paid	46/
Rozario Senta Fe 64 lb Jan. Paid	44/3
Tone of Wheats:—Firm.	

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Karachi Barley 32½ January-February.
Wheat Dari Indian White 8/3 January-March Liverpool.
Wheat Cargo No. 1 Northern Manitoba £46 afloat.
Wheat Parcel Choice White Karachi 45 afloat.
Gram Peas Karachi Red 40½ January-February.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Termr. Rs. a. p.	Bazar. Termr. Rs. a. p.	Bail Delivery. Rs. a. p.	Bail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	41	0 0	6	8 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38	0 0	6	4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42	0 0	6	12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10	8 0	11	0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10	8 0	11	0 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10	12 0	11	4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	13	8 0	14	0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13	4 0	13	12 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80	0 0	15	12 0
Teelseed, Gujar 75-25	75	0 0	14	12 0
Teelseed, Gujar 50-50	70	0 0	14	0 0
Teelseed, Black	67	0 0	13	8 0
Poppyseed, White	12	12 0	13	8 0
Groundnuts	74	0 0		
Mowraseed	9	4 0	9	8 0
Barley	30	0 0		
Castorseed	73	8 0		
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	42	0 0	5	14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.			
Wheat, April/May	7	2 6		
Linseed, April/May	12	14 3		
Groundnuts April/May	73	8 0		
Teelseed Gujar 85-15 Jan.	16	0 0		

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 9.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/3
July Sellers	24/6
July Sept. Sellers	23/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	23/10
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	23/10

Tone:—No business

	London, Jan 9.
Cuban Sugar:—March Value	24/—

CUBAN SUGAR.

Cuban Sugar March Value	23/9

METALS.

	London, Jan. 9
English best Selected Copper	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£ 60 7/8
Copper Braziers	" 83
Yellow Metal	" 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	" 29
Corrugated sheets	" 18 5/8
TIN BLOCK	£ 245 1/2

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan 10.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	64 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	64 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 12 0
Brass	2/	64 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan 10

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	71 0 0
Copper	1 1/2	71 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	71 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 8 0
Copper	2	74 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		81 0 0
Panchteka Joint		27 0 0
Copper English Bars		81 0 0
Brast Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		59 0 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 0 0
German Brass, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		82 4 0
English Copper 1 3/4 to 2		73 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		71 8 0

RUBBER.

London, Jan. 9

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar.	12 1/2
Tone—	
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan	14 1/4
Tone.—Fairly Steady after easier.	

FREIGHT.

London, Jan 9

Freight of Coal Cardiff to Bombay	13

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 9th Jan. 1924.

Cotton	31746 Bales
Wheat	17906 Cwts.
Linseed	2819 "
Rape, etc	317 "
Gingellyseed	5817 "
Poppyseed	Nil "
Groundnuts	14282 "
Castorseed	1311 "
Rice	97195 "
Myrabolams	5584 "
Cottonseed	50382 "
Mowrasse	Nil "
Gram	1234 "
Jute	753 "
Tea	Nil "
Jaggery	Nil "
Barley	6852 "
Bajri	3539 Tons
Coal	

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Subject to audit, the appropriation of the above bank for the year will probably be:—

Final Dividend	£ 3. per share
Bonus in addition to dividend	£ 2. "
(Subject to deduction of income-tax)	
Added to Silver Reserve Fund.	dol. 10 lacs
Written off Bank Premises A/c	dol. 10 "
Carried forward to next year about	dol. 33¼ "

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan 10.

	Rs. a. p.
Khaki—	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 6
Century per lb	1 7 9
Hindustan per lb.	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb.	1 9 0
Textile per lb.	1 9 0
Phœnix per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb.	1 8 6
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Bath)	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 32/2/3203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Pearl per lb	1 8 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth— x Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb	1 9 0
Swan Finley per lb	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40	
Textile (hand)	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 8 0
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton	1 7 0
Pahelwan	1 6 0
Hearth Brand	1 6 0
Saltai—	
Pabaney per lb	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb	1 7 6
Dhooties 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 0
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb	1 8 6
Check 5 ld. Grey Drill—	
Standard per piece	6 14 0
Phœnix per piece	6 14 0
Swan Finley per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece	7 0 0
Check 5 1/2 Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 5 0
Bombay United per piece	8 0 0
Brok Check 5 lb—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E D Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Grabran No 5124—	
Pearl	19 12 0
Hindustan	12 12 0

A FREE MATERNITY HOME.

Mrs. Janabai Rokde, the late Proprietress of the Madhavrao Rokde Free Primary School, has undertaken to open a Free Maternity Home on her own account in the name of her deceased sister Shrimati Ahilyabai, on the premises of her School which has been handed over to the Municipal Schools Committee on the condition that it should be located in the new building erected by the Bombay Municipality for Primary Schools and should maintain in the name of her revered father Madhavrao Rokde who founded it in 1879. For this purpose she collected Rs. 25,100 from generous people and handed the sum to the Municipality.

Now that she has been quite free from the responsibility of maintaining the free school she has resolved to devote her income, towards helping her poor and ignorant sisters in their lying-in condition which most of them pass very miserably and precariously. Accordingly she consulted some of those who take interest in her good work and got them to form a General Committee on the 29th December 1923; and the first meeting of this Committee was convened last Sunday. Mr. G.K. Deodhar was called to the chair and a Medical Committee and Executive Working Committee were appointed. On the former Committee Dr. Dani L.R.C.P. & S., Dr. Ajinkya M.D., Dr. Mrs. D'monte L.M. & S., Dr. Mrs. Boccarroe M.B.B.S., Dr. Purandare M.D., Dr. G.B. Rane L.M. & S., and Mrs. Janabai were requested to work and in the Executive Working Committee the members of the Medical Committee and ten more members of the General Committee were requested to act. Their names are as follows:

Messrs. G.K. Deodhar (Chairman), Rajaram Tukaram, (Vice-Chairman), Anandrao N. Surve, J.K. Parulakar, K.A. Kelusakar, G.K. Gadgil, Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai, Damodar Savalaram Yande, B.V. Nernrakar, Shankarrao S. Parshaw, Sheth Pandurong Javji, and Rao Saheb H. V. Rajawadakar, and M. G. Borhade, (Secretaries).

Mrs. Janabai has already invested a large sum in making provision for four beds to begin with, with all the latest appliances on the pattern of good lying-in hospitals in Bombay. Dr. Mrs. C. D'monte L.M. & S., Dr. Ajinkya M. D., and other professional experts have very generously promised to help Mrs. Janabai in all emergent cases. Mrs. Janabai herself is a diplomed Nurse and Midwife and has a very large practice and much experience under experts in Midwifery, and so her humble beginning is bound to be successful.

REPLY TO DEWAN OF MORVI.

Mr. G. Ramakrishna Doss has written the following letter to the Dewan of Morvi from Madras:—

You in your famous reply on the subject of Shikar in Morvi State in a fit of extreme bitterness have admonished His Holiness Goswamiji Gokulanatji Maharaj of Bombay, in the following words "There is a limit to Jainism or Vaishnavism being thrust upon him." It is an obvious fact that nobody can thrust a religion down the throat of a man and ask him to gulp it down quietly. But it is for us to examine in this connection whether the advice given by the Swamiji is a "dictation" as you say, or is it a mild advice proceeding from a Guru to his disciple.

Now you must clearly understand that religion is a great connecting link between the different sections constituting a society. The halo of sacredness surrounding the personality of a religious potentate must be as zealously guarded as the dignity that surrounds a king is sought to be preserved by external pomp and splendour. Religion and its institutions are a great consolation to the poor. They serve to obliterate and mitigate the evils of the social distinctions between the rich and the neglected poor. Hence at any heavy expense the dignity and pomp surrounding these institutions must be preserved and maintained as a guarantee for the maintenance of social equilibrium.

The strongly worded reply of yours attributing motives to a person whose sanctity is inviolable is uncalled for and a direct incursion upon the religious susceptibilities of the great Vaishnavite population. No Vaishnavite and least of all yourself has absolutely any right to question the motives of the religious Guru, whose profound learning in Sanskrit lore and whose services to the Vaishnavite population are so well known and whose erudition is itself a proof of the fact that the Swamiji would not have transcended due limits.

You must also know that you are not the person to advise the Swamiji to resort to "persuasion." The Swamiji is wise enough to understand what his duty is, and does not require to be reminded of it. His Holiness was extremely temperate while administering admonition to his princely disciple. He says, "I am extremely grieved to read of the Shikar by the State." It is unimaginable any language can be milder than that. Therefore it is but meet that the remarks made against the religious preceptor are withdrawn ere long.

MERCANTILE MARINE FOR INDIA.

STRONG SUPPORT FROM BURMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 9.

The Indian Mercantile Marine Committee concluded its sittings in Rangoon today. The Chairman and Sir John Biles left last night for Port Blair and from there they are proceeding to Madras where the Committee will assemble on the 15th instant. Mr. Rangachariar is proceeding to Delhi from here and will not attend the Madras sittings of the Committee. Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. Jadunath Roy will proceed to Madras on Friday.

The Burman witness examined by the Committee was Mr. Ba Dun, Bar-at-Law, an independent nationalist member of the Burma Legislative Council. "In his written statement he agreed with the general Indian demands for the establishment of an Indian mercantile marine and for the abolition of the deferred rebate system. He added that Burmans would come forward to be trained as officers in the mercantile marine if opportunities were offered and while Burma desired to have full provincial autonomy to develop on her own lines she would never attempt to break away from India but would participate with India for their common good.

Questioned by Mr. Rangachariar, Mr. Ba Dun said that he was against total reservation of the coastal trade but wanted partial reservation of particular routes. Questioned about the Government of Burma's view that the Burmans would not take to a sea-faring life as there were no Burmese owned ships and that they would not associate with, or work under Indians, Mr. Ba Dun stated that such views, as expressed by the Government of Burma, existed only in the imagination of those who had drafted them. Those views were not the views of the people of Burma. Burmans would work with or under anyone provided they were properly treated. The Burmans had certainly complaints against India for the indifference shown to Burma's interests but Burma would certainly participate in the establishment of an Indian mercantile marine and bear her share in the expenditure as it was advantageous to the Burmans.

Mr. A. V. Joseph, Saw-miller and timber merchant, was the last witness examined. He strongly supported the Indian demand for a mercantile marine. He suggested the creation of a permanent machinery by Government to guide the growth of an Indian mercantile marine.

In his oral examination Mr. Joseph stated that if the coastal trade was reserved and cheap loans were arranged by the Government for building of ships, there would be no need for the Government to give bounties.

THE PREMYSLAVS.

AT THE EXCELSIOR

Successful as the last Classic Concert was last Sunday, 6th January, at the Excelsior Theatre, we are promised an equally important series of musical events next week when Monsieur Premyslav, the noted Polish Violinist and Madame Premyslav, the equally famous cellist will commence a series of concerts. The first concert will be next Sunday, 13th instant, at 6 p. m. in conjunction with the Bombay Symphony Orchestra, when they will both play suitable concerts with their respective instruments.

Both these highly gifted artistes have just arrived in India from a most sucessful European Tour embracing Scandinavia, Holland Switzerland and Austria.

They commenced their Indian Concerts in Colombo recently and their reception there is not enthusiastic.

Of this recent European Tour the Norwegian papers have the following to say:—"The Christiania Morgenavisen":—

"The real event of October was Leopold Premyslav's return to the Christiania concert stage.

"Premyslav who has been away for several years came only for a series of eight concerts to Norway, and if Christiania didn't know what it had missed it knows now. His reputation was pointedly a homage.

"He played with the Christiania Philharmonic Orchestra under the conductorship of Mr. Schneevoigt Glazounow's A major concerto with that perfect fusion of intelligence and sentiment which, with absolute technical supremacy, is the essential distinction of mastery."

"Bergen's Tidende":—"It was a tremendously admiring and warmly enthusiastic audience which greeted Premyslav at his reappearance before the Bergen concert goers and the Hall reverberated as finale after finale was received with an aftermath of delighted applause and encore followed upon encore.

"Mr. Premyslav's technical, musical and interpretative abilities are too well-known here to need re-capitulation in detail at this time.

"The big Bach C Fugue was done with impressive grasp and conception."

During the course of the week the following concerts will be given:—

Sunday, 13th at 6 p.m. with the Bombay Symphony Orchestra. Tuesday, 15th at 9-30 p.m. Solo performances with two Special Matinees on Thursday and Friday, 17th and 18th instant at 6-30 p.m.

The booking is now open at Messrs. S. Rose and Co., Rampart Row, Fort.

THE MADAN THEATRES

The first of a series of big theatrical engagements which Madan Theatres Limited have arranged for 1924 is announced to-day. Sir Harry Lauder will arrive in Bombay next October and after playing here for a fortnight will visit Karachi, Quetta, Lahore, Delhi, Calcutta and Rangoon. It is noteworthy that the famous Scottish comedian will be the first world star to play in the interior of India and Madans are to be congratulated on their enterprise in securing the appearance of an artiste of such eminence not only in the big cities but in those parts of India which hitherto have not been quite so fortunate in these matters. Sir Harry is engaged under the management of E.J. Carroll of Australia and he and his company will leave London in the middle of October. He is at present in America.

GRAIN EXPORT RULES.

INIQUITOUS DISTINCTIONS.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS.

Bombay, Jan. 10.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. H. P. Mody presiding. There was a great deal of noise in the hall, and the President had repeatedly to ask the members to be more quiet. The discussion on the budget estimates was postponed for a week to give the members sufficient time to digest the contents.

The first item on the agenda was the election of four members to the Schools Committee in place of those who had retired. The following four councillors were chosen:—Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah, 60 votes; Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, 49 votes; Dr. De Monte, 42 votes; Mr. A. K. Bowla, 40 votes. There was a tie between Mr. F. W. Petch and Mr. Bowla, but the latter being the sitting member the President's casting vote was given to him.

A number of letters from different associations and public meetings held in the city protesting against the slaughter of cows within the municipal limits of Bombay were referred to a Committee for consideration and report.

"DEPRESSED" CLASSES AND MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS.

The following resolution was forwarded to the Corporation by a public meeting of "Depressed Classes" held in December:—

"This meeting requests the Municipal Corporation of Bombay to make provision of a free primary school, a free reading room and a dispensary for the use of the Depressed Classes, who will be residing in the Improvement Trust Chawls at Love Lane, Byculla; and a day school and a night school at the Improvement Trust Chawls at Clerk Road, Byculla. This meeting urges the Bombay Municipal Corporation to introduce free and compulsory primary education amongst the Depressed Classes as early as possible."

Mr. R. S. Asvale moved that the letter be forwarded to the Schools Committee for consideration.

Mr. B. N. Motiwalla seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman saw no reason why the Depressed Classes should be isolated in municipal institutions, and why that difference should be perpetuated for ever.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said the Schools Committee should make a declaration that no community was debarred from any of the schools of the Corporation. He moved an amendment that the letter be referred to the Schools Committee for favour of remarks.

Dr. J. Vorah said no distinction was made whatever between the different classes in municipal schools. It was the "Depressed Classes" themselves who wanted separate institutions for themselves.

The amendment was adopted.

BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The consideration of Budget estimates for the year 1924-25, Mr. R. M. Chinoy in moving that the estimates be considered, said:—

"The Budget anticipates an income of Rs. 3 crores, 13 lakhs. This is Rs. 16 1/5 lakhs more than last year. Councillors will recollect that the maximum of the General Tax was raised from 12 to 17 per cent. in 1920. Our rate stands to-day at 11 per cent. We have, therefore, not yet reached the old limit of 12 per cent. Considering that nearly 40 per cent. of our total revenue is derived from the General Tax, this is a very satisfactory feature of our finances. We have this year budgetted for an increase of Rs. 7½ lakhs from the General Tax. I believe this is a reasonable estimate having regard to the amended Rent Act giving power to the poor landlords to revise the rents to the last pie without breaking the back of the poor tenants. Only I should like landlords to remember that high rents mean a higher rate of mortality caused by resulting overcrowding of rooms and other evils. This source of our income is constantly expanding and will expand much more if the rateable values of properties in the city are accurately determined. There are reasons to believe that there is a large number of properties which are undervalued with the result that the Municipality is annually deprived of a large amount of revenue derivable from this fruitful source of income. The remedy for this lies in the revision of the rateable values by an expert in the line, and it is for the Corporation to consider whether they should not call upon the Commissioner to bring forward proposals for the appointment of such an expert. There is yet another remedy and that consists in the revision and strengthening of the Assessment Department.

INCOME SIDE.

Turning to the expansion of income from the General Tax, we may anticipate further expansion from the chawls of the Development Directorate. Since 1920-21 our income has doubled in the case of the public and the mills. The new Cotton Green ought to yield a fair crop of gold mohurs.

So far as the Water Tax is concerned, there is no maximum limit imposed, but we are controlled by law and we cannot have more on this tax than is required for the cost of the water supply. The budgetted expenditure has swollen by Rs. 9½ lakhs. Of this nearly 8½ lakhs are due to interest on loans. Under these circumstances the Commissioner proposed an increase of ½ per cent. in the water tax. This meant a jump of 10 lakhs in two years on tax-payers against 3½ lakhs on meter rates. Even without this extra ½ per cent. the tax-payers would be mulcted to the extent of 2½ lakhs due to enhanced assessment. The Standing Committee differing from the Commissioner's proposal transferred part of the burden to the shoulders of the Port Trust and Railways. The rate they pay is 8 annas per 1,000 gallons. This is to be increased to 12 annas per 1,000 gallons. The Port Trust and Railways ought to look upon this as cheap indeed. I trust the action of the Standing Committee will meet with the approval of the Corporation.

In the case of the Halalcore Tax, there is the limit of 3 per cent. There is a further limit that income must not exceed the expenditure for Drainage, Sewerage and Halalcore service. It is desirable that a statement similar to the Water Account statement should be presented to the Corporation under this head. We could then see whether the income exceeds the expenditure. At present it looks as if we were drawing 22 lakhs against a cost of 25 lakhs. But this excludes debt charges which are sure to be 30 lakhs. We are in fact drawing 25 lakhs less than the cost. The limit of 3 per cent. is indefensible at present, and it will become far more indefensible when our new scheme for Drainage and Sewerage with its colossal cost materialises.

UNFAIR ARRANGEMENT.

From the Fire Tax at ¼ per cent. we are getting 1½ lakhs more than is required. Strictly speaking this is wrong. But what is worse is that this wrong is done entirely or rather substantially for the benefit of the Insurance Companies, and yet they contribute nothing. In the past they bore nearly half the cost, but they were relieved of the liability to contribute on the ground that insurance business was in its infancy in this city. But, now it has grown into vigorous manhood and they should be compelled to contribute as they used to do in the city of London. It is not playing the game to take the benefits without bearing the burden.

In the case of the Wheel Tax, we are getting 16 lakhs against an expenditure of 22½ lakhs. This is exclusive of debt charges on roads and overbridges.

The income from Markets and Slaughter Houses is 15½ lakhs and exceeds the expenditure by 6½ lakhs.

The town duties are fluctuating and elusive items, but considering that the income for two years has collectively been 7 lakhs less than it should be at the rate of 1921-22, I expect more than the budgetted 20 lakhs during 1924-25. I cannot see why our town duties fell so low as 17 lakhs for 1922-23. There does not appear to be any decrease in the imports of town-dutiable articles. If the present basis of the collection of town duties is changed and the duties converted into a Terminal Tax on each of the dutiable articles, the chances of the fluctuations in the receipts from these duties will be minimised and the receipts will become more steady. This question as well as the question of adding certain other articles to the Schedule of Articles on which town duties are levied has been under the consideration of a Committee of the Corporation, and the Corporation would do well to expedite the Committee to make their report on the subject.

EXPENDITURE.

I have now done with the income and I shall now turn to the expenditure. The Budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 3 crores 15 2/5 lakhs. This means an increase of 16½ lakhs over last year's Budget against an increased income of only Rs. 16 1/5 lakhs. The heaviest items of increment are placed at the door of Drainage, Conservancy, Water Works and City Improvement Trust. These take nearly 15 lakhs out of a total of 16½ lakhs. Under Water Works there is a chance of some saving if Works do not go as fast as expected and we are able to invest loan balances at good rates. But retrenchment under other heads does not appear to be a practical proposition for this Budget.

Our great spending departments are Education, Health, Hospitals, Conservancy and Lighting. These with the Improvement Trust absorb over a crore or 35 per cent. of our income. The appetite for more money manifests no abatement. Education will soon require 30 lakhs more than we spend. Government is oscillating between promise and performance. There may be a case of breach of promise in the event of half the excess cost over the expenditure of 1917-18 not being forthcoming in future. The provision for Hospitals is arresting attention. The Police Charges Act imposed on us the obligation of contributing over 4 lakhs to the Scheduled Hospitals. This is contribution without control—opposed to the principle of Lord Ripon enunciated during his Viceroyalty. The time has arrived for its abolition. I am afraid, however, that we are in for a heavy burden. We are contemplating a Municipal Medical College, but Colleges require adequate number of beds for imparting education efficiently. Government do not seem to realise their duty of extending the Scheduled Hospitals in order to ensure the efficiency of the Grant Medical College. I am afraid, the Paranjpyes are likely to utilise the scandal of inadequate provision of Hospitals to cast the burden on the Corporation under our obligatory duty of "Establishing and maintaining public Hospitals and Dispensaries, and carrying out other measures necessary for public medical relief." In view of the expressed solicitude of our new Governor for the suffering humanity of Bombay, we would be well-advised to be vigilant about our mutual obligations and the ways and means for discharging our obligations. Our expenditure has grown, is growing, and ought to be curtailed. We must get full value for our money. We must retrench. But, How?—That is the question. Drastic diseases demand drastic remedies. But when I speak of drastic remedies, I do not mean to sound a note of pessimism. On the contrary there is every reason for optimism, so long as we get full value for the money spent. When trade revives the demand for business quarters will once more be stimulated. Under this pressure, the Fort is destined like the city of London to be a business centre with workers residing in the suburbs."

Mr. Haveliwalla seconded.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. R. Gandhi moved an amendment that the estimates be referred back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration and revision and for making further cuts in the expenditure to the amount of Rs. 30 lakhs. Mr. Gandhi said there was still room enough to make further savings in almost every department. He thought that a cut of about 30 lakhs could easily be made in the several departments without marring their efficiency.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai, seconding, said it was not a prosperity budget as was stated by the Chairman. He wanted that no more development schemes should be undertaken and that their income should be spent on the most essential services only. They must cut down their expenses by every means and it was essential that the estimates should be sent back to the Standing Committee for reconsideration.

Mr. Nariman moved another amendment that the consideration of the estimates be postponed for one week.

This was seconded and duly adopted by an overwhelming majority.

The Corporation considered a letter from Dr. Abraham E. Shellim, inviting attention to the increase in the open display of "indecent and immoral" photo post-cards all over Bombay and stating that he asked a Police Officer to take up the matter, but that the latter replied that the cards were works of art and that it was impossible to get the vendors convicted. He forwarded five cards for inspection and expressed a hope that the Corporation would be able to do the needful in the matter and added that if such be not the case his letter and the cards might be forwarded to Government with a request that they might be pleased to give earnest attention to the subject.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta moved that the letter be recorded, and this was agreed to.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' GRIEVANCES.

From Mr. Dharmal Stripal and others stating that for the past 25 years the Grain Merchants' Association, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau and the Rice Merchants' Association had been complaining about the distinction in the rules for refunding town duty on grain re-exported by sea and by rail and that it was to be regretted that the distinction was not yet removed; that they did not understand why import forms were insisted on when refund of town duty was claimed on grain exported by rail and not when it was exported by sea. They pointed out the hardships to which the re-exporters of grain by rail were subjected when claiming for a refund and requested that pending the levying of the proposed terminal tax the same facilities which were given to exporters of grain by sea might be given to those exporting by rail.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah moved that the Commissioner be asked that the exporters by rail should be given the same facilities as those who exported by sea. He said the question was delayed for a long time without being decided by the Committee to which it was referred. It was more than a dozen years since the question was first brought into the Corporation, but it was referred to a Committee over and over again. He wanted them to come to a definite decision at once and give a mandate to the Commissioner.

Mr. Ishwerdas Lakhmidas, seconding, said the question was a long-standing one and must be decided at once.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Committee which was already considering it with a request that it should report within six months.

Dr. Vorah opposed the amendment.

The Commissioner said the Corporation should not throw away an income of two or three lakhs without further considering the matter. There was no distinction made between the two kinds of exporters. The procedure was adopted since the year 1878 and it was not a new thing. In the year 1921-22 while eighteen thousand rupees were claimed by Europeans, 165 thousands were claimed by Indians and that would convince them that it was not a colour question at all. The Corporation had repeatedly refused to make any change since 1878 after much consideration.

Mr. Jivraj G. Nensey asked that the matter should not be delayed any further, as it was an old question.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee said there was no colour question at all in the matter. While he felt as strongly on the question as anybody, he did not want them to pass over the Committee which was considering the question, as if they did that no self-respecting member would like to serve on any Committee. He moved an amendment that the Committee be asked to report within one month.

Dr. Batliwalla accepted the amendment.

Mr. Shivdas Champsey said the matter had been delayed long enough and he saw no reason for further delay. Whenever such a question of doing justice to particular communities came up, the Commissioner brought up the bogey of financial stringency. The Commissioner merely wanted to delay the matter further, he said.

Mr. K. F. Nariman said the principal point was that both kinds of exporters should be given equality of treatment and justice. He moved an amendment that the Committee be asked to give the same treatment to both classes of merchants.

Mr. Ranchoddas Gandhi said it was not a question of money at all, but of fair-play. While some classes got more advantages others got less, and that was their complaint.

Dr. Batliwalla's amendment was adopted by the Corporation.

HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

The Commissioner asked for priority to consider a letter from Government asking the Corporation to nominate four or five members of the Corporation to discuss the question of hospital accommodation in the city with the Minister-in-charge.

When the permission was given, Dr. Dadachanji moved that the following gentlemen be nominated:—The President, Dr. Dadachanji, Dr. Sukhia, Dr. Deshmukh, Messrs. Baptista and Mirza.

The names were adopted after some discussion.

The Corporation then adjourned to Tuesday night.

PROPOSED ISMAIL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There are several good Colleges in his Presidency where well-to-do Muslim boys can and do graduate; so there will be no justification for the existence of the proposed Ismail College that is going to be built at Andheri, unless it can give free education, free board and lodging to all poor Muslim students who join it.

If the College does not possess funds enough to house, feed and teach free of charge it should not be built at all. For it will remain empty or filled with wealthy non-Muslim scholars. The Aligarh College is for the rich, the Ismail College should be for the poor.

If the College is founded, most, if not all, of its professors should be Muslims. Provision should be made for religious moral and physical education. It should have a mosque, a gymnasium, a dispensary and a library well furnished with English Urdu, Persian and Arabic standard works. Professors should be employed to teach Urdu and Arabic.

If this cannot be done, the foundation stone of the College should not be laid, but poor boys should be awarded scholarships and sent to study in the existing Colleges.

The interest on the large sum entrusted to Government, will I am told, suffice to found a hundred scholarships of R 20 each.—Yours, etc.,

MUNSHI MAHOMED KHAN.

Camp Poona, January 9.

MADRAS RACES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

Owners and trainers are reminded that entries for the Madras races, second, third and fourth extra meetings, to be held on January 19th, 26th and February 2nd respectively, will close at 9-30 a.m. on Wednesday, January 16th.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

BUDGET FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

At to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation, the Chairman presented the draft budget estimate for 1924-25. The salient feature of the budget were that there would be no increase in consolidated rate, which would be levid at the existing rate of 19½ per cent. in the case of Old Calcutta, while in the added area the rate would be levied in accordance with the provisions of the New Calcutta Municipal Act. The revenues of New Calcutta were estimated to open with a balance of Rs. 2,18,000. Receipts during the year 1924-25 were estimated at Rs. 20,452,000 of which Rs. 19,381,000 was for Old Calcutta and Rs. 1,071,000 for added areas. Estimated expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,171,000 consisting of Rs. 18,945,000 for Old Calcutta and Rs. 1,226,000 for the outlying municipalities. The closing balance would amount to Rs. 2,59,000. Taxes were proposed to be levied according to the proposals of the New Calcutta Municipal Act and there would be rise in receipts from consolidated rates and enhancements in taxes. 12½ lakhs have been provided for new works. The annual provision of Rs. 12,000 under the Calcutta Loans Act to make up the deficit in sinking fund has been discontinued as the deficit had been fully made up, with instalment paid during 1923-24. No loan would be raised during the current year but it had become necessary to raise the next year's loan as early as possible in the beginning of the next year. The loan's budget was estimated to open with a balance of Rs. 2,292,000 and a sum of Rs. 1,920,000 was expected as receipts from the sale of surplus lands and it was proposed to raise a loan of Rs. 134 lakhs during the year.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

NO INTEREST IN COTTON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 10.

In Jutes, Howrah and Clive opened slightly above the closing levels of the previous day with operations on a less extensive scale. Presidency, Reliance and Hukumchand came in for small enquiry, but the heavier priced stocks lacked the support. Cottons were unchanged with no interest taken by operators. In coals, Standard, Raneegunge, Deoli, Gopalichuck, Bhalgora South Karanpura and Industry were mentioned among a few others, but as prevailing rates are not meeting with sellers' ideas much business has not resulted. Bokaro and Ramghur, on the other hand, was marked down Rs. 33. Teas have not registered any changes, the undertone being steady. In miscellaneous some transactions took place in Marshalls at last rates and Frank Ross had a few buyers. Indian Iron and Steel was somewhat scarce on the market at current prices. Midnapore Zemindary appeared after the lapse of some time and fetched Rs. 116. Government securities have maintained their levels, U. P. Bonds finding more sellers. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government Securities:—3½ per cent Government Paper 63/14, 5 per cent Bonds 1933 95/15, 6 per cent Bonds 1926 100/12.

Railways:—Ahmedpur Katwa Railway 60, Bankura Damodar River Railway 60, Shahdara Delhi Saharanpur Light Railway 120.

Cottons:—Agra United 2/12, Dunbar 173, Kesoram 5/4.

Jute:—Alliance pref 94, Cheviot 236/8, Clive 28/4, Craig 6, Howrah 36/14, Hukumchand ord 7/7, Kamarhatty 465, Kinnison 538, National 271/8, Northbrook 51/8, Presidency 5/12, Reliance 46.

Coals:—Baraboni 12/8, Bhalgora 9/8, Bokaro and Ramghur 33, Borcola 2/12 discount, Borrea 15/4, Burrakur 36/8, Equitable 26/12, Ghasick and Muslia 21/2, Industry 14/6, Lakurka 13/12, Neetooria 1/4, Satpukuria and Assansol 3/12, South Karanpur 11, Standard 62/8.

Miscellaneous:—Frank Ross 4/12, Britannia Building and Iron 2/8, Indian Iron and Steel 38/8, Marshall Sons and Co 4/10, Fairbairn Lawson 2/14, Indo-Burma Tin 7/8, Commercial Properties 4/3 discount, Midnapore Zemindary 116, Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17/12, Carew and Co 74.

Tea Companies:—Chittagong Cachar 97, East India 15, Hattikhira 24/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and thirty-one-thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five pence.

CHILD WELFARE IN INDIA.

COUNTESS OF READING'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 10.

The following message from the Countess of Reading for the special Baby Week number of the Journal of the Lady Chelmsford All-India League of Maternity and Child Welfare in India has been issued:—

"I feel that there is little to add to the message so graciously sent by Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress to the workers in the cause of maternity and infant welfare in this country. The field of your endeavour is vast, the difficulties many, the conditions often discouraging. But I have seen the spirit that animates you and in all confidence I call you once more to extend, to enlarge, to strengthen the great foundations of your work. Where India's need is so urgent we must not be found lacking. On the men and women alike of every community and every faith the claim is imperative.—Alice Reading."

SILK INDUSTRY IN BANKURA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANKURA, January 9.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Lytton spent Monday in visiting Taldangra and neighbouring villages in Bankura at Dubrakona. H. E. the Governor was shown examples of sericultural work. This industry once prosperous, decayed and by 1914 the district became a centre of crime. Owing to the impetus given by the Bankura Health and Welfare Exhibition in 1922, interest of the people became roused and a larger area has been under mulberry and improved methods have been introduced.

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, January 9.

Total Indian customs revenue excluding salt revenue in December amounted to 307 lakhs of rupees compared with 345 lakhs in December 1922. The total revenue in nine months, April to December 1923, was 2,969 compared with 3,118 lakhs in the corresponding period of 1922.

BENARES UNIVERSITY OLD BOYS' GATHERING.

The annual gathering of the Old Boys of the Benares Hindu University will be held on the occasion of the ensuing Convocation of the University, i.e., the 19th inst. Cards are being issued to those who have got their names registered. Old Boys are requested to attend the annual function. Those who have not yet enrolled themselves as members may do so by sending in their full address with the annual fee of Re. 1 to the Secretary, Old Boys' Association, Benares Hindu University.

MEN RESUME WORK.

MILL TO WORK 4 DAYS IN WEEK

As announced on Wednesday the strike of 350 operatives of the bleaching, folding and finishing departments of the Madhavji Dharamsy Mill terminated on Thursday. The agents of the mill put up a notice on Wednesday after their conversation with the men intimating the employees that the bleaching, folding and finishing Departments will be opened on Thursday at the usual time on the understanding that those Departments viz., Bleaching, Folding and Finishing Departments, will work four days only each week, and that if this condition was accepted the notice issued on the 1st instant would be withdrawn.

The men as arranged beforehand resumed work on Thursday morning quietly and peacefully.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CONVICTED OF CHEATING.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Parulkar charged one Hashang Hormusji with cheating.

Mr. Thanawalla, Prosecuting Inspector, conducted the prosecution while Mr. F. D. Kanga, pleader, watched the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

The prosecution case was that the complainant Maneklal Manilal has a shop at Charni Road. On the 5th November 1923 the accused went and saw the complainant and represented to be an estate broker and money lender. As the complainant wanted money the accused agreed to get him Rs. 5,000 on the mortgage of his shop. At that time the accused told the complainant that he remained at Bandra Hill Road and had his office at Hummum Street above Tarachand Parashrum & Co. On the 6th November 1923 the accused again came to his shop and took articles worth Rs. 75 and when asked for payment by the complainant he said he would pay up the amount when the mortgage was complete. He then took from the complainant Rs. 75 for stamp paper to prepare the mortgage and also took Rs. 100 from the complainant promising to return the same on the completion of the mortgage. The accused did take the complainant to Messrs. Shah and Chinubha Solicitors but the mortgage was never completed and for a long time the accused was not to be seen.

The complainant on making enquiries found that the accused had no office at the address given to him. Shortly after the accused was arrested by the police at Hornby Road.

The accused in his statement said that he had agreed to advance Rs. 5,000 to the complainant on the mortgage of his shop. He further stated that he expected to receive Rs. 15,000 from Messrs. Captain & Vaidya, Solicitors for work done and said he wanted to pay up the complainant from this amount.

His Worship after hearing the evidence convicted the accused and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or in default to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months.

The same accused was charged before the same magistrate with similarly cheating Mr. Haji Ali Mahomed to the extent of Rs. 633 and in this case he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and for cheating one Mr. Menezes he was fined Rs. 50 or in default one month's rigorous imprisonment.

STANGLING A NEW-BORN CHILD.

The Bombay Police have traced one woman named Bhimabai in connection with the recovery of the dead body of a newly-born female child from a sweeper's lane at Nowroji Hill on the morning of the 28th ultimo. Bhimabai has been sent to Bai Motlibai hospital.

The Coroner held an inquest on Thursday touching the death of the child when Bhimabai too was present.

Bhagirathi, a woman residing in the same room with the suspect said that Bhima was a widow and gave birth to the child at 2-0 a.m. The child was alive and it cried. Witness lit a lamp when she saw Bhima putting round the child's neck a piece of string. Witness told her not to kill the child when Bhima said the child was hers and that she would do what she liked. Bhima then put the ends of the string under the arm of the child and tied the arm. The child died after Bhima pulled the string. Bhima then put the dead child in her sari and went to the lavatory. She returned without the child a short while after. Witness identified the piece of string found on the neck of the child as the one used by Bhima.

Dr. W. Nunan, Police Surgeon who made a post mortem examination, said that about the neck of the child a string was tied tightly and the tissues of the neck beneath the string were injured by construction. The child was born alive and had breathed. There were internal signs of asphyxia. The cause of death was strangulation.

The jury returned a verdict of death caused by her having been strangled by Bhimabai, a widow.

XIII HOURS' ADORATION AT BYCULLA.

The XIII Hours' Adoration at the Gloria Church Byculla, takes place this year on Sunday (13th inst) the solemn High Mass with the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament, commencing at 7 a.m. There will be visits to the Blessed Sacrament throughout the day and the Evensing Service at which His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun will preside, will commence at 6-30 p.m. Three Benedictions will be given two outside and one inside the Church.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The Yeshwant Sangit Mandali, of great dramatic fame and now 'performing' in Bombay, gave a benefit performance of Anna Kirloskar's 'Sowbhadra' on the night of Wednesday last, in Bombay Theatre, in aid of the special Fund started by the Bombay residents of one of the important talukas of the Ratnagiri District for the repairs of the temple of the deity of Shri Ganpati now lying in a dilapidated condition in that taluka. The house was crowded, giving probable yield of nearly nine hundred rupees to the fund. Mr. Shankerrao Sarnaik, in the roli of "Subhadra" as also the other actors of the Company, seemed to have put their best spirits into the discharge of their respective duties in devotion to Shri Ganpati.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I s.s. "Matiana" which left Bombay on the 28th ultimo arrived Port Said at 10-15 p.m. on the 8th instant and left there at 5 a.m. the following day.

The P and O mail steamer "Mantua" with the mails from Bombay of 5th instant arrived at Aden at 7 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

The N Y K steamer "Yomei Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 8th instant, and is due to arrive here on Saturday morning the 12th.

S S "Genoa Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 8th instant and is due to arrive here on the 18th.

The P and O mail steamer "Delta" with the mails from London of the 3rd instant arrived at Port Said at 3 p.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. on the same day.

FRENCH BANK RATE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Paris.—The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount to five and half per cent.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 12.

Mr. Palladam Sanjiva Rao's Flute. Gaiety Theatre from 3-30 to 8 p.m.

S S "Kaiser-i-Hind" with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: 8th Extra Meeting.

Provincial Congress Committee Meeting, Krishna Building 5-30 p.m.

Elphinstone College and the Science Institute Athletic Sports Cooperage, 3-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Karlekar's Circus, Girgaum, 5 p.m. and 9-6 p.m.

SUNDAY, JAN. 13.

S.S. Dongola with English Mails of 27th due to arrive 6 a.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan 11 (Fri) Sunrise 7h. 14m.; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Jan 12 (Sat) Sunrise 7h. 15m.; Sunset 6h. 19m.
Jan 13 (Sun) Sunrise 7h. 15m.; Sunset 6h. 20m.
Jan. 14 (Mon.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 21m.
Jan. 15 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 22m.
Phases of the Moon:—First quarter 14th 4h. 14-5m. a.m.; Full Moon, 22nd 6h. 26-7m. a.m.; Last Quarter, 29th, 11h. 22.9m. a.m.

RAILWAY TIMINGS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	12 0	*14 0
Gujarat Mail	11 0	**20 20
Delhi Express	6 30	20 55
Kathiawar Express	7 45	21 05
Express (arrives at Church Gate)	20 25†	7 5

*A portion of the Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15-30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England provided the ship reaches the Pier before mid-day.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

†This Express will terminate at Church Gate and Passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

The Down Gujarat Mail for Kathiawar will stop at Grant Road for 5 minutes (departure at 20-35.)

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Punjab Mail	17 0	12 00
*Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 30	22 45
Poona Mail	11 35	15 0
Inter 3rd Poona Express	12 15	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Pass.	21 35	9 0

*On Saturdays the rear portion of this train carrying passengers for the mail steamer will be detached at Kurla and run to Ballard Pier arriving there at 12-30.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Argun Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11-30 a.m. to-day (Friday).

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Papers remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We have received from Messrs. M. Dawoodbhoy & Bros., Lohar Chawl, Bombay, 2, an artistic wall calendar for 1924.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College Library to-day (Friday) at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture will be delivered by Mr. M. R. Bade on "Human Physiology" to-day (Friday) at Sitabai's Chawl Kala Chowki Road at 8-30 p.m. (S. T.). All are requested to attend.

WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM T. C. C.

The third monthly meeting of the West Matunga-Mahim T. C. C will be held on Sunday (13th instant) at 8-30 a.m. in the Committee's Office. Members are requested to attend.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The Bombay Presidency Women's Council will hold their monthly "At Home" at their office in the Town Hall on Thursday (24th inst) at 5 p.m., Doctor Eastwood will speak on "Keeping Fit". Members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Prof. N. N. Lala, will deliver a public lecture on "Democracy in India" tomorrow (Saturday) at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Brotherhood Headquarters, "Arya Bhawan", Sandhurst Road.

NATIONAL UNION OF TEACHERS COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS.

The ensuing National Union of Teachers' Examinations will be held in Bombay in April 1924. Applications for admission with the proper fees must reach the Principal, Byramjee Jeejeebhoy College of Commerce (opposite Charni Road Railway Station, Queen's Road, Bombay) on the 18th of January 1924.

COOPERATIVE TRAINING CLASS.

Mr. R. M. Joshi, of the Sydenham College of Commerce, will deliver the 5th lecture of the Cooperative Training Class (being held every day in the Damodar Hall of the Social Service League, Bombay at Parel under the auspices of the Parel Branch of the Bombay Central Cooperative Institute) on "Urban Societies" to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.). The lecture is open to the public.

DNYAN PRASARAK MANDALI.

A public lecture in Gujarati will be delivered under the auspices of this Society at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Friday) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Royal Institute of Science, by Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, B.A., late Principal, Elphinstone High School, on "Old Bombay". The lecture will be illustrated by the lantern. All are cordially invited to attend.

TO FATHERS AND MOTHERS
BOMBAY BABY WEEK
(President: H. E. LADY WILSON who has kindly consented to visit all the Centres.)
EXHIBITION, ENTERTAINMENT, LECTURES.

21 & Jan.—Fort. GOWASJI JEHANGIR HALL. (Admission Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4.) ADMISSION FREE.
22 Jan.—Fort. GOWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.
23 „—Bori Bunder. KHATAU BUILDING, Bazar Gate Street.
24 „—Girgaum. VANITA VISHRAM or PRARTHNA SAMAJ.
25 „—Byculla Centre. IMAMWADA, Byculla.
26 & 27 „—Parel. DAMODHAR THACKERSEY HALL, Elphinstone Road, Pare

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HORA NILAYAM
Bezwada (P. O.)

The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1924
(660th Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

WAR AGAINST INDIANS.

We published yesterday a cable dated January 8, from Johannesburg from Mr. P. K. Naidu referring to the intention of the South African Union Government to introduce segregation measure during this session of Parliament. Mr. Naidu appealed to his countrymen here for tangible assistance without which, according to him, "the utter ruination of the Indian community is unquestionable." Reuter's cable from Capetown shows that the Union Government has already carried out its intention by publishing the text of the Segregation Bill. It is entitled Class Areas Act of 1924 which "though not specifically yet actually" provides for segregation of Asiatics. The procedure provided for carrying out this sinister purpose is as simple as it is swift. The Bill "empowers the urban local authorities to intimate to the Minister of Interior that an area for residential or trading purposes or both have been set aside for a particular class of persons whereupon the Minister *shall* appoint a commission of not more than three persons to report upon the desirability of applying the Act." What the composition of this commission will be is not stated, but considering the political and other disabilities under which Indians labour and the temper of South African Whites, it may be taken for granted that this commission will always ratify the decision of the local authorities. And the result of this ratification will be that Indians relegated to the segregated areas will be prohibited from acquiring any immoveable property, lease or renewal of lease outside these areas. The same restrictions will apply to trading licences, though "the Governor-General is empowered in the general interests of the public to make exceptions" and the Bill, we are also told, "contains further safeguards in connection with the existing rights." Whatever the safeguards that may be provided for the protection of existing leases or renewals of leases of immoveable property and trading licenses, the reality of the menace to the existence of Indian community in South Africa and the insult to India's manhood cannot be mistaken.

There are about 1,61,000 Indians in South Africa. Excepting a few thousands of these residing in Cape Colony they have no political franchise. In Natal, as Reuter's cable, which we publish elsewhere, shows, the threat to deprive them of municipal franchise has been carried out. In the Transvaal they have no franchise of any kind. In Natal they cannot acquire town lands in townships and in the Transvaal they are prohibited either as individuals or companies from acquiring land. And added to all this is the unfair manner in which traders' licenses are granted and the law relating to them is administered, not to speak of the humiliating and degrading social disabilities to which they are subject. And now, to crown all, we have this new legislation providing for their compulsory segregation, along with other Asiatics, in urban areas for trading as well as residential purposes. Having already been consigned to the position of inferior citizens they are now to be branded as *pariahs* and untouchables by statute. The object is clear. It is to hound Indians out of the country by striking a double blow, to their economic position and to their human status. They are to be compulsorily segregated into special trading areas so that, by giving an unfair advantage to the Whites, their business may be crippled; and they are to be compulsorily segregated into special residential areas so that the cup of their humiliation may be full. And all this is done in the British Empire the glory of which Indians are asked to sing every day! General Smuts, who is described by his apologists, as a moderating influence in South Africa, has made no pretence about what the Whites in South Africa want. He declared, referring to the question of the franchise: "You have a majority of Blacks in the Union, and, if there is to be equal manhood suffrage over the Union, the Whites would be swamped by the Blacks; you cannot make a distinction between Indians and African, you would be impelled by the inevitable logic to go the whole hog, and the result would be that not only would the Whites be swamped in Natal by the Indians, but the Whites would be swamped by the Blacks and the whole position for which we have striven for two hundred years or more now would be given up. For White South Africa it is not a question of dignity but a question of existence and no Government could for a moment either tamper with this position or do anything to meet the Indian point of view." There could be no more unequivocal expression of racial arrogance and of the doctrine of White supremacy in the Empire than is contained in these words. It does not matter to General Smuts that Indians born in South Africa have inalienable rights as citizens, that the Whites are as much foreigners in South Africa as Indians. As to the African "Natives", they are evidently not even human beings in the eyes of General Smuts. The Whites have the might, and the Whites mean to exercise that might not only to deprive both the "Natives" and Indians of their inalienable rights, but also to treat them as helots. This is pure unadulterated religion of White supremacy. And it is the high-priest of this religion, General Smuts, who with his tongue in cheek, has been paying hyprocritical homage to the principles of Right and Justice in his speeches dealing with the European situation.

But it is needless to enquire into the motives and purpose of the menace from South Africa. We have simply to meet it boldly and swiftly. Dr. Sapru has confessed his failure as regard South Africa. General Smuts would give nothing, consent to nothing, and hold out no hopes. "He will not have a diplomatic agent from the Government of India, he will not have a Committee to investigate facts and explore avenues for a solution, he will not remove the economic restraints—imposed on our countrymen." He has refused to do all this because he knows what he wants. He wants to drive out the Indians by subjecting them to the most humiliating treatment that it is in the power of one people to mete out to another. Dr. Sapru has declared his conviction that "if the Government of India feels that by representations or negotiations it can achieve any satisfactory results now or for a long time to come, such attempts are doomed to failure." He has asked the Government to raise the tariff against South African coal, reduce railway freights for Indian coal, improve transport facilities and give other encouragement to the local coal industry. The Government of India may accept Dr. Sapru's suggestion or they may not. Even if they act upto it, the action will hardly be sufficient to bring South Africa to a reasonable frame of mind. General Smuts has declared war against Indians because they are the nationals of a country whose people are not masters in their own house and whose Government is only a subordinate branch of the British Government. He would not have dared to treat the nationals of a self-governing country with similar contempt. His action brands Indians with a mark of inferiority. They can respond to this challenge and prevent the utter ruination of their countrymen in South Africa, which, as Mr. Naidu fears, will be the inevitable outcome of the policy of compulsory segregation, only in one way—by becoming masters in their own country. Towards this end the energies of the whole nation must be directed.

THE IMPERIAL "ENTERTAINMENT"

The Imperial Conference has come and gone. As few persons in India were interested in its proceedings, so few are likely to feel enthusiastic about its results. The official summary of the proceedings of the Conference—as well as of the Economic Conference—adds very little to our knowledge of the discussions on the problem of Indian status in the Empire which is, after all, the one question that is to decide the Indian attitude towards what is called the Commonwealth. Nor has the labour of the Conference in other directions been more fruitful. The proposals of the economic section of the Conference—for such the Economic Conference was—have been definitely rejected by an overwhelming majority of the British electorate giving rise to a controversy about the constitutional issue involved which affects the fundamentals of imperial policy. On the delicate and complex question of the definition of inter-imperial relationship and of the provision of an adequate constitutional machinery for stablising imperial relationship, the Conference had not very much to say. It will be seen, therefore, that it is not merely the Indian question which baffles the impoverished resources of British statesmanship. Micawberism is writ large on every aspect of imperial policy. To drift in the hope that something better may turn up somehow, some day, seems to be the secret of success in imperial politics.

Take, for example, the question of the ratification of the recommendations of the Conference by the British electorate. From one end, the Tory Press and General Smuts are suggesting that it would almost amount to a breach of faith on the part of a future British Government to drop the proposals of preferential treatment for imperial products. If imperial statesmen cannot keep their promises about equal treatment for Indians and English about meting out justice to Islam, let them at least fulfil their promise to give preferential rates for canned salmon and increase them for dried fruits—both having imperial flavour. But the constitutional issue involved is not quite simple. Is the Imperial Conference an executive body or a deliberative body? Have its resolutions the force of mandates or are they purely recommendatory and advisory? Is the Conference primarily a constitutional body like an Imperial Cabinet whose decisions are authoritative or is its value only demonstrative and educative? The fact that these questions can be asked but cannot satisfactorily be answered shows the vague character of imperial relationship. The Liberal organs in England, however, were up in arms against the dictation of Britain's fiscal policy by a conclave of imperial plenipotentiaries and by Dominion Premiers. What was gained by Magna Charta and all the succeeding revolutions and reforms could not surely be taken away in so subtle and quiet a manner. Not even General Smuts, the idol of British Liberalism, could be given the right to force the hands of England and make her Government act in face of a hostile electorate and Parliament. In this connection Mr. Bruce, the Australian Prime Minister, speaking the other day in London made a charmingly naive speech. He suggested that it would be undemocratic and unimperial to make Governments bound down by the resolutions of the Conference; and that it would be tragic if no effect was given to the resolutions of the Conference! We wonder if Sir Roger de Coverley could have improved upon this since Mr. Bruce seems to see both the sides of the question so clearly that he takes neither. But it is not so really. For Mr. Bruce complains that if no effect is given to the resolutions "it would strike a very vital blow to the unity of the Empire," hinting that, in that case, there is not very great sense in calling these imperial gatherings—a statement that Indians will also heartily reciprocate, though for other reasons. But it is no easy matter to adjust the demands of imperial system to the eccentricities of party politics in different countries, and particularly in England. The proposal of taking the whole question of Empire development outside the field of party politics is no remedy. For, the facile phrase of "development" contains within it a multitude of controversial topics such as fiscal policy on which the different parties cannot be united.

The most interesting result of the Conference, however, so far as the self-governing Dominions are concerned, is the definite agreement reached with regard to the procedure governing the negotiation and signature of treaties. Last year when the Halibut Fishery Treaty was signed by Canada on behalf of the whole Empire without consulting any part of it, a very anomalous situation was created which was noticed in these columns at the time. The treaty-making power is an attribute of sovereignty which the Dominions were not supposed to possess while no part of the Empire had the right to conclude a treaty which affected the other parts of it. By the resolution agreed to at the last Imperial Conference, the power of concluding treaties is conceded to the Empire Governments who can instruct their representatives to sign it so long as it affects their own interests; but where other parts of the Empire may be affected, the Governments concerned are to be given an opportunity of participating in the negotiations and the treaty is to be signed by plenipotentiaries appointed by all the Governments concerned. Though this will not solve all difficulties—such as prior consultation with the British Government and the like—it may go some way towards consolidating and clarifying the indefinite treaty-making powers of the Dominions. There is one very important announcement, however, in connection with imperial defence which has not received the consideration it deserves. It is rather startling to know that while formally blessing the Washington Treaty, the Conference appears to have endorsed the Singapore naval scheme. We could not, of course, expect India's "representatives" to protest against this for they have shown little moral courage in more vital matters but the effects of this decision on Indian budget is not an entirely irrelevant consideration even for Indian Liberals. *Apropos* of this, we are interested to find that the official summary of the Conference proceedings has no place for the Irish delegate's speech which was not quite flattering to the representative character of the Indian delegates. That, however, is by the way. We need not dwell on the results of the Conference so far as they relate to the position of Indians in the Empire. No intelligent Indian publicist—except the Liberals—could take the proposal of appointing committees seriously. Yet national energy is going to be dissipated upon them instead of mobilising it for challenging the powers-that-be. General Smuts who pleads for the application of "the highest standards of justice and freedom in the affairs of Europe" refuses bluntly to apply them in South Africa to his fellow-subjects of the same Empire. And General Smuts was only more frank than others because he was more intimately concerned. The Premiers of Canada and Australia were cold towards the Committee solution which was, however, accepted as an eye-wash for the Indian public that would please them with the prospect of future improvement while keeping things exactly as they are. Dr. Sapru believes that that was a concrete and practical achievement. For ourselves, we feel that General Smuts' honest avowal that "you cannot make a distinction between Indians and Africans" is a more concrete result since its implications are being realised even in Kenya and British Columbia before Dr. Sapru's Committees are formed!

Notes of the Day.

Still They Come.

In a recent interview with the London correspondent of the "Hindu," Col. Wedgwood, who expects to succeed Lord Peel when the Labour Cabinet is formed, said that the change of regime in England might lead to a larger number of Governorships being filled from outside the Civil Service. Before Col. Wedgwood could see his wish carried out, the bureaucracy has anticipated him by securing the appointment of Sir Malcolm Hailey as Governor of the Punjab. Sir Edward Maclagan is not due to retire before May and the hurry in the selection of his successor can only be ascribed to the desire to present the Labour Government with a *fait accompli*. As for Sir Malcolm Hailey he needs no introduction. His earlier exploits as the "ruler" of "Imperial Delhi" pale into insignificance before his subsequent disastrous muddling of India's finances. In any other country the man responsible for the dissipation of the country's wealth would have met another fate. But Sir Malcolm Hailey was not only promoted as "Home" Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council but is now rewarded with a Governorship. With his translation to the Punjab, the Indian Civilians will be retaining in their enjoyment the Governorships of all provinces except Bombay, Bengal and Madras. And yet, we are told, the Reforms have deprived the Civil Service of its plums of office!

Maulana Hasrat Mohani.

The readers of "The Chronicle" are aware of the savage punishment given by a Court of Law to Maulana Hasrat Mohani for an "offence" that, in the ordinary course, would have been dealt with by disciplinary action in the jail. It is needless to enquire into the motive of the prosecution or persecution of the Maulana for the offence. But fresh light on the attitude of the authorities towards him is shed by the new punishment to which, we are informed, he is now subjected. He has already been deprived of writing materials. Those who know what an accomplished writer the Maulana is can realise what this punishment means to him. But now, we are informed—we trust wrongly—that he has been deprived of all his books and is not allowed to read any book. Begum Hasrat Mohani had sent a few books and periodicals to the Superintendent of the jail, all of which have been passed as unobjectionable, but not one of them has been given to the Maulana.

Wanton waste of water.

A correspondent writes:—"It is to be hoped that a case reported at page 7 of the "Bombay Chronicle" dated 5th instant will receive general attention. One Abdulla Noor Mahomed Dosa was convicted at the Dadar Police Court for "wanton waste" of water. "Wanton" does not include the meaning of the word "deliberate." When a case is filed by an officer of a public body, the *bona fides* of the case has to be assumed—although even one of the living ex-Advocates-General often expressed doubts on this matter. Everybody who has had to deal with Municipal officers may have his bit of mind to give to the public in this connection and many would be able to say a lot if they were given the same protection as is given to members of the legislative bodies by Section 24 (7) of the Government of India Act 1919. I have gone into all this disquisition, because this wanton waste of water has been continuously observed by me since 1915, that is, for eight years. This "wanton waste of water" goes on all around even in chawls in which Municipal servants—menial or literary—reside. And for this "wanton waste of water" not only are the Municipal servants responsible by their default, but also is the corporate body responsible constructively for it. During these eight years I have lived in four different quarters of the D. ward. It is dangerous to assert a universal proposition. Subject to correction, I may maintain—in days gone-by I have been a great wanderer and have had to go even to the notorious Sukhlaji Street every evening for three months to teach English to two Japanese shop-assistants—that 'D' Ward is not an area occupied by labourers who require to attend places of work at or about 6 a.m. People of D. Ward rarely get up before 5 a.m. while water begin to flow from the taps by 4 a.m. For one hour in any season of the year and for nearly two hours during the months of December and January, water flows to waste. At this hour or these hours, water is at full pressure, so that a very great amount of water is wantonly wasted. I know that the Municipal authorities will give some justification for releasing water so early. That may justify the wanton waste of water which, however, will have to be admitted by implication. The Municipality may justify this "wanton waste of water" but cannot escape the constructive responsibility for it. This "wanton waste of water" occurred even in the years 1918-19 and 1920-21, which were years of the most pinching famine of water.

The Great Inconvenience.

The correspondent continues:—

"Besides involving this "wanton waste of water," the early release of water causes a very great inconvenience to the middle classes who form the great bulk of the D ward population. The inconvenience is all the greater during the cold season. During this season the sun rises about 7 a.m. There is no Daylight Saving Act in India and the bread-earners have to attend their offices, shops or places of employment at the same hour as in summer. The housewife has to cook food, take and give bath and wash clothes all in the same hours i. e. by 9 or 9-30 a.m. That means that she has hardly two or two hours and a half in which to do all these things during winter. The housewife, who has the good fortune of staying on the third floor and of getting better air, has not got even so much time at her disposal. Indians are pliant enough to accommodate themselves to any amount of inconvenience and give vent to their complaints only in private talks. Visit chawls and every gallery will be found to contain persons expressing themselves on this water-grievance. All these people living in chawls and buildings will be very much better off if at least during four months of the year November, December January and February they get water till one hour later than they do at present. They will certainly not object to their beginning to get it one hour later."

"Two Great Men."

Syed A. M. Pirshah, writes to us from Bahman, Sind:

"Being one of the foremost admirers of two great men, I crave your hospitality to let my following few lines be published in the first issue of the esteemed paper Though several attacks, rather unreasonable in my feeling, have been made against the late Governor of Bombay, Sir George Lloyd, yet I think the reflection of this kindhearted Governor's clemency has not so far been covered or even painted. From the very beginning it has been obvious enough that he has been dreaming sincerely for our prosperity to be advanced, and it was no doubt the only thing which gave immediate swing to the other communities, to approach fast in becoming malicious towards the unchanging attitude of this great gentleman. He had made it a point to take up deciding our cases favourably, which has now placed us on more increased positions than those we occupied a few years before. The additional proof of Sir George's kind-heartedness, and an extraordinary support to my views about him, has only lately been manifest, placing two Muslims on the ministership, one of whom is a diamond of Muslims of the Presidency, recently recognized by Sir George. A man of the Hon'ble Mr. Dehlvi's calibre is known by everyone as a true Muslim and worthy of what he has been recognised for. No sooner he came from England he visited our country and stayed in the midst of us. He is a great lawyer and leader of Muslims in many important causes. Since then Mr. Dehlvi is known as an untiring and stout leader of the Islamic world. Although, he has been shifted up to this appointment from Gujarat, I do honestly say that it has afforded us so great a gratification that if there were a hundred Sindis appointed Ministers we would have decidedly not been so glad as we have been on account of the recognition of this great Muslim, though he is not the inhabitant of this country. I beg you to convey my warm congratulations to him and also to the Islamic world."

We have pleasure in conveying this message to the honourable gentleman. But we believe that our correspondent is wrong on one point. It is Sir Leslie Wilson, not Sir George Lloyd, whom he has to thank for Mr. Dehlavi's appointment.

"INSULT TO COMMONS."

LABOUR M. P.'S PROTEST.

"MARIONETTES FROM ITALIAN OPERA"

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Immediately Mr. Whitley took the Chair in readiness for the summons to the Lords to hear the Royal Assent to the Speaker's election, a Labour back-bencher began whistling the Red Flag, but ceased in response to sharp cries of "order." The ceremony in the Lords was carried out in time-honoured fashion. Mr. Jack Jones was heard muttering throughout. Subsequently, he tried vainly to raise a point of order in the Commons, alleging the House of Commons had been insulted. He vouchsafed no explanation, but it is understood he was aggrieved because only a handful of Peers were present at the ceremony in the Lords. Later, leaving the House, he explained that he had made a protest because he was a constitutionalist while members of the House of Lords were not, though they were always talking about the Constitution. He protested at a hundred members of the House of Commons being received in the upper House by only "five marionettes from the Italian opera" when it was the duty of the Lords to receive members of the House of Commons in decent numbers. Mr. Jones' reference was to five Commissioners in red ermine cloaks and black-cocked hats.

WOMEN M. P'S.

Miss Jefson was conspicuous on the Labour benches as the only Labour woman in a neat brown velour which contrasted smartly with the multi-coloured scarf. Other Labour women were hatless, and have decided to continue so. The swearing—in process was enlivened during the afternoon by Labour chaff. Lady Terrington was cheered and Miss Lawrence greeted with the cry of "good old East London," while Miss Bondfield was referred to as "our Maggie."

MR. MACDONALD'S SPEECH

LIBERAL ATTITUDE

LEAFIELD, Jan. 10.

The Parliamentary Labour Party to-day held a meeting, at which all party officials were re-elected. Having last night outlined the policy to be adopted if and when the Party assumes power, Mr. Macdonald made only a few general remarks at to-day's meeting.

The attitude of the Liberals towards the declaration of Labour policy made by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald last night is creating considerable interest. In official Liberal quarters the Labour Leader's utterance is described as "One which apart from rhetorical flights might have been made by any Liberal." It is declared that so long as the Labour Party maintains a moderate tone, it will receive the support of the Liberal Party and especially if it endeavours to make the League of Nations an effective instrument and to re-establish peace in Europe.

In the House of Commons yesterday the only business was the taking of oaths of allegiance by members. This will occupy the remainder of the sittings this week. Mr. Asquith who is suffering from bronchial trouble is improving.—B. O. W.

PRESS COMMENTS.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

With the exception of "The Times" and the "Morning Post", no papers have leaders on Mr. Macdonald's speech. "The Times" says the speech was marked by prudence, caution and considerable ability, and notes with satisfaction that a Labour Government based purely on the domestic programme will not merely ignore the worldwide interests of the British Empire.

The "Morning Post" says the main point is that Mr. Macdonald ignored the familiar doctrines of a Socialist platform. The speech was Radicalism of the familiar Celtic type. The paper says Socialists are trying to gain office on false pretences in order to secure Liberal votes.

The "Daily Telegraph" and the "Daily Mail", in their editorial columns, print a warning to the Liberals of the gravity of their responsibility if they put a Socialist minority into office, the "Daily Mail" painting a gloomy picture of the consequences if the Socialist rank and file insist, as they have threatened, on pensions for all. The "Daily Express" heads the speech "Mr. Macdonald's Soft Pedal" and says this is apparently a new Socialist order of the day.—Reuter.

FRENCH PRESS COMMENT

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Paris.—Mr. Macdonald's expression of friendship with France has created favourable impression.

The "Temps" says we shall do Mr. Macdonald's expressed intentions justice, and hope he will do justice to those of France.

The "Journal Des Debats" says if Mr. Macdonald perseveres in the sentiments expressed, he will encounter the great goodwill of France, which is ready to discard mutual recriminations and build up a sound policy.

"La Liberte" (an organ of the Extreme Right) thinks Mr. Macdonald's idyllic language smacks of 1848. "The illusions of 1843 only benefited Bismarck and Prussia. Beware of omens."—Reuter.

TROTZSKY'S ILLNESS.

HELSINGFORS RUMOURS.

ALLEGED BOLSHEVIK SPLIT.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The allusion in a Helsingfor's message to Trotsky's political illness relates to a quarrel which is rapidly coming to a head threatening a split in the Communist Party. Discord arose from the Party's new programme involving, *inter alia*, extensive freedom of speech among the rank and file after which Trotsky wrote a letter to the Communist Conference which M. Zinovieff publicly characterised as disloyal. Trotsky thereupon, it is reported, resigned the membership of the Central Committee, but the resignation was not accepted. A symptom of the situation is that vitriolic articles are appearing in the official organ, "Pravda," accusing Trotzky of sowing dissension for his own tactical purposes.—Reuter.

TROTZKY'S HEALTH.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Helsingfors.—Newspapers in Moscow report that Trotzky has been ordered two months' rest. The news has created a sensation in Moscow, where it is believed the illness is partly political.—Reuter.

REPORTED THEFT OF POLITICAL DOCUMENTS.

SEVERAL ARRESTS IN MOSCOW.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Warsaw.—To-night's reports indicate a number of arrests in Moscow, in connection with the mysterious disappearance of important political documents. It is stated they have been stolen by the Communists who are discontented with the activity of the Central Committee.—Reuter.

ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL.

TO BE RESUMED THIS WEEK.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Berlin.—The resumption of Allied military control will be effected during the present week; following the announcement that Government has taken measures to facilitate Control Commission's visits on 10th and 12th January.—Reuter.

HEAVY SEAS IN ENGLISH CHANNEL

NUMBER OF SHIPS IN DISTRESS

LEAFIELD, Jan. 10.

Violent gales and heavy snowfalls have been general throughout the country during the last twenty-four hours. Heavy seas are running in the English Channel and a number of ships have been reported to be in distress. Air services to the Continent have also been interrupted.—B. O. W.

TIDAL WAVE ON ATLANTIC COAST.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Paris.—The Atlantic coast is in the grip of a gale, accompanied by an exceptionally high tide, practically amounting to a tidal wave. The coast from Brest to Biarritz is strewn with wreckage. Quays have been wrecked and houses flooded. Fishing boats have been sunk, and fishermen are missing. the rush of water in La Rochelle was accompanied by a slight earthquake. Contents of houses were washed away, and considerable damage has been done.—Reuter.

BLIZZARD IN LONDON.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC DISORGANISED: VESSELS COLLIDE

LONDON, Jan. 9.

A blizzard struck London suddenly, last night, and an icy wind was soon succeeded by heavy snowfall. The Borough Councils, to-day, kept the unemployed busy clearing the streets. Similar conditions obtained throughout the country from Yorkshire to Devon. Even the Isle of Wight experienced snowdrifts. Air services to the Continent were suspended and cross-Channel services delayed by the heavy seas. Several omnibus services in the South of England had to be suspended. The railway traffic is affected, particularly in Peak District in Derbyshire, where snow-ploughs are kept busy.

A tongue lightship was damaged by collision with a liner believed to be Spanish, which is reported to be damaged and to have drifted on to Goodwins. A lifeboat and a tug, in response to distress signals, put to sea from Ramsgate in blinding snowstorm, to go to her assistance.

The crew of the Danish schooner which foundered in collision with an unknown barque in a blizzard in the Channel were landed at Portsmouth. Very heavy weather is reported from the Atlantic.—Reuter.

SPINNING MILLS BUILDING COLLAPSE.

LONDON, Jan. 10.

Thirty employees of the Zetland Spinning Mills at Bradford were buried this morning in the collapse of the roof of the building which was brought down with a machinery on the topfloor on the workers beneath. Twenty have hitherto been extricated more or less severely injured and twelve are believed to be still buried of whom six answered to their names showing that they are still alive.—Reuter.

RACE HATRED IN NATAL.

OUSTING INDIANS FROM TOWNSHIP FRANCHISE.

VETOED LEGISLATION REPASSED.

UTTER DISREGARD OF INDIAN RIGHTS.

MARITTZBURG, January 9.

The Provincial Council has passed Hulett's ordinance. The majority of the members strongly favoured the measure, though some doubted whether it would receive the assent of the Governor-general-in-Council.

The Administrator said that the executive was prepared to subsidise the appeal in connection with the Estcourt judgment and urged the members to await the result of the appeal which would be heard in May. He agreed that something must be done, but he pointed out that the Ordinance would create intense feeling in India and embarrass the Union Government in its efforts to deal with the whole matter.

Replying to the debate, Hulett paid a tribute to General Smuts' firm stand on the Indian question at the Imperial Conference and expressed the opinion that General Smuts should stand by them if they passed the Ordinance.—Reuter

(The Hulett Ordinance seeks to amend the Natal Township Act of 1881 by the total elimination of Indians from the Township Franchise. This ordinance is practically identical with that previously passed by the Natal Provincial Council and vetoed by the Governor-General-in Council—Ed. B. C.)

"TRIUMPH OF TRUTH AND AHIMSA"

BORSAD SATYAGRAH LEADERS' MANIFESTO

Messrs. Vallabhbhai J. Patel and Gopaldas Ambaidas Desai, in bulletin No. 23, published from Borsad Satyagrah Camp, refer to the successful close of the Borsad episode and state that truth ahimsa and tapa have once more triumphed, for which God should be thanked.

The bulletin adds that a meeting of the residents of Borsad and Anand Talukas will come off on Saturday (the 12th inst.) when the last bulletin on Borsad Satyagrah campaign will be published, and where discussion on the policy to be pursued in the future by the people will take place.

C. I. D. AT COCANADA,

MADRAS GOVT'S HEAVY EXPENDITURE.

Mr. Swami Venkatachelam Chetty has sent the following interpellations to the Government to be answered at the next session of the Council:—

Will the Hon. the Law member be pleased to state:—

1. If it is a fact that a junior inspector of C.I.D. was temporarily promoted for one month to the rank of Deputy Superintendent to enable him to attend the Congress at Cocanada and that a number of Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were placed under him during this period?

2. Whether he was given a duty allowance in excess of the allowance sanctioned to the cadre?

3. If it is a fact that the D.I.G. of C.I.D., the assistant to D.I.G. and six European clerks were deputed to be at Cocanada during the Congress and that a lump amount of about Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned for C.I.D. purposes at Cocanada?

4. Whether the Hon. the Law Member believes that such a large expenditure for about a week's stay at Cocanada is justifiable in the present financial condition of the Government?—"Swarajya".

WHEN LABOUR COMES INTO POWER.

MR. SASTRI'S SUGGESTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 10.

In to-day's issue of the "Servant of India" the Right Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri suggests that when the Labour Party comes into power in England, as is now almost certain, individuals and associations should send a regular shower of congratulations and good wishes to the head of the Party as soon as it is known that the King has summoned him to form a Cabinet. Mr. Sastri refers to the great help and encouragement he had received from the Party in the matter of Kenya and draws attention to the Party's manifesto issued before the last general election which appeared to all citizens to take a generous and courageous stand for right and justice and to hold out their hands of friendship and goodwill to the struggling people everywhere. Mr. Sastri also refers to Mahatma Gandhi's reported willingness to relax the rigidity of non cooperation where Overseas Indians were concerned and appeals to all parties in the country to join in these demonstrations.

In another article Mr. Sastri approves of the non-cooperation of the Indian members in the recent meeting of the Kenya legislature.

COMPULSORY SEGREGATION.

CAPE "TIMES" APOLOGIA.

LONDON, January 10.

The "Cape Times" in an editorial on the Class Areas Act says that, though there may be compulsory segregation, its application will be gradual and indirect, while the text of the Bill reveals ample safeguards many of which can be traced to the influence of the Asiatic Inquiry Commission's findings. Segregation will be limited to urban areas and any area set aside for Asiatics must itself be within the urban area. The vested interests of Indians are fully protected and it cannot be pleaded with any justice that the bill is a breach of the 1914 Smuts-Gandhi Agreement which promised nothing more than that.

The paper concludes be saying that the system proposed by the bill, even though it is not likely wholly to solve the Indian problem, can be made to benefit both Indians and Europeans to a substantial extent. Especially will this be so if there is goodwill on both sides and if Indians in the Union are wise enough to see that cooperation through the advisory boards to be established in the segregated areas will tend to smooth and equitable working and to betterment of the conditions under which majority of Indians now live.—Reuter.

KENYA IMMIGRATION RULES.

PROTEST AGAINST DRAFT BILL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, January 10.

In the course of a further letter addressed to the Secretary to the Government of India, department of Education, Health and Lands, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, President of the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association, justifies the serious apprehensions entertained by the Association regarding the intentions of the Government of Kenya as far as the Control of immigration was concerned, particularly with reference to sections 11, 13 and 15 of the draft bill entitled, "An Ordinance to consolidate and regulate Immigration and Employment". The letter points out that, if these sections were allowed to stand in the bill without the most drastic fundamental changes, they would completely confirm what Lord Chelmsford foretold prophetically in the House of Lords—that the sentiments expressed in the early part of memorandum might be wittled away by administrative action. The Immigration and Employment Board which was to instruct the Immigration and Employment officer was to be constituted of such persons as the Governor might appoint and should include representative of the European community (a) a Chief Native Commissioner (b) a and (c) a representative of the Indian community. The Maximum number of the members of the board was not mentioned in the bill and the British Indian Colonial Merchants' Association had no reason to think that Indians would not be in the minority of this board. Very full powers would be vested in the Immigration officer subject to the right of appeal to the Governor of Kenya. The Committee of the Association had no doubt that all this threatened to work against the barest requirements of Indians in Kenya and that they had no hesitation in suggesting that the Government of India should protest emphatically against the very principle on which those Immigration rules were sought to be drafted. The letter concludes that, unless the entire view point of the Colonial Office changed in connection with the framing of Immigration rules, India would justifiably say that this last stage was worse than the first and, as a country, England would incur a charge of breach of faith with India.

AFGHAN FOREIGN RELATIONS.

BRITISH GOVT. DESIRES TO RESTORE CONTROL.

WHAT LABOUR WILL DO.

LONDON, January 10.

The Labour view of the Afghan question is indicated in an article in the "New Leader" on "Afghan war-cloud" by Mr. H. N. Brailsford who suggests that the present Government desires to change the Anglo-Afghan Treaty so as to restore British control over the foreign relations of Afghanistan and eliminate the Russian Legation. He predicts that a Labour Ministry will promptly remove this danger to peace. "Our message to the hill tribes won't fall on deaf ears. It won't satisfy us to leave India burdened with 44 per cent of the charge on her revenues for her defence! It is unthinkable that we should renew Mr. Lloyd George's mandate to the frontier forwards."

He suggests that one-tenth of the cost of the military defence might be applied to the constructive economic defence. Agricultural expert might be called in instead of strategist with a view to removing the economic cause of the frontier unrest, namely, poverty, by planting fruit trees and timber, improving flocks, creating markets for trade, roads and schools. He concludes by saying that the Afghan incident is one reason more for hastening the recognition of Russia.—Reuter.

MR. MACDONALD ON AFGHANISTAN.

REFERENCE IN THE KING'S SPEECH

LONDON, Jan. 9.

In connection with Mr. Macdonald's reference to Afghanistan, in his speech at Albert Hall; the "Evening Standard" suggests the King's speech will contain a reference to the very serious possibility of trouble on the Indian Frontier, and Mr. Macdonald has been made aware of that.—Reuter.

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU

PROCEEDS TO EAST AFRICA.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu President-elect of the East African Indian Congress sailed for Mombasa on Wednesday afternoon by the B.I.S.N. Steamer "Karagola," which left the harbour at about 12-30 p.m. It is understood Mr. George Joseph who was nominated by the Cocanada Congress along with Mrs. Naidu to deliver India's greetings to our nationals in Kenya could not accompany her owing to unavoidable reasons.

BOARD OF TRADE FIGURES.

LONDON, January 10.

The Board of Trade figures show that imports in 1923 amounted to £1,998,000,000 compared with £1,003,000,000 in 1922 and exports £767,000,000 compared with £719,000,000 and re-exports £118,000,00 compared with £103,000,000.—Reuter.

Allowing for the changed basis due to the fact that South Ireland in April became a Free State, the Board of Trade estimates of imports for 1923 actually increased twenty-five millions, exports twenty millions and reexports six millions.—Reuter.

DIFFERING JUDGES.

ALLEGED BRIBERY CASE REFERRED TO THIRD JUDGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, January 10.

Justices C. Krishnan and Waller delivered to-day, separate and dissenting judgments on the criminal revision petitions filed by Lilaram, silk merchant and Sibagtula, who were convicted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of attempting to bribe Mr. G. T. Austin, Superintendent, Preventive Service, Madras Customs Department and sentenced to regorous imprisonment to three months and six months respectively.

Justice Krishnan held that the first accused ought not to have been convicted of confession made by co-accused. It was clear on his own confession that the latter made an attempt to bribe Mr. Austin by offering eight thousand rupees to induce him to return the account books belonging to the first accused seized by the Officer under search warrant. He acquitted the first accused and confirmed the sentence of the second accused.

Justice Waller differed from this view and confirmed the sentences of both. The case has been referred to a third judge.

CABLE ITEMS

The Prince of Wales has departed for a few days' visit to Paris, travelling as Earl of Chester.—Reuter.

Durban.—Light cruisers participating in the Empire cruise departed on January 5th after a most successful visit. Battle cruisers arrived the next day departing the same evening.—Reuter.

Brussels.—The industrial magnate, Raphael Herman, has given a million dollars to establish an international University at Brussels.—Reuter.

New York.—Australia has challenged for the Davis Lawn Tennis Cup.—Reuter.

Baltimore.—The death has occurred of the Philologist, Professor Gildersleeve.—Reuter.

PALESTINE MOSQUES.

REPAIRS FOR THE BAITUL-MUQADDAS.

DELEGATION'S APPEAL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS.

Every Moslem who has read the Quoran must have realised the importance of Masjid-i-Aksa of Baitul Muqaddas, which is described there as having been enfolded and its surroundings with the Blessings of our Creator. Besides containing the spot from which our Great Prophet ascended to Heaven, this Mosque embraces the Altar of David and the site of the temple of Solomon, where most of the Prophets had delivered their Missions to mankind. To the students of religious history no spot in the world carries with it such a huge pile of recollections as this mosque where Abraham and his Prophet sons taught the principles of the Unity of God, where David stood to foster justice, where Solomon sat in his majestic glories and where Jesus Christ delivered most of His sermons.

On acquiring possession over this place, the old Moslem Khalifas thought fit to raise on this spot, which was their first Qibla, such a fine and magnificent mosque that may fit nicely with its glorious history. In the year 75 Hijri, the Khalifa Abdul Malik Bin Marwan completed the buildings of the Al-Aksa and Al-Sakhra, the later of which is regarded by competent European architects as the finest piece of architecture under the Sun.

These buildings which have preserved their indescribable beauty for about 13 centuries have been repaired during their long and glorious age by five of the greatest Moslem Khalifas, the names of whom are now inscribed on lovely Mosaic works and magnificent procelain tiles in the buildings. These are Abdul Malik Bin Marwan, Al Mamoon, Sultan Salahuddin, Sultan Saleem and Sultan Suleiman.

Two years before the outbreak of the last Great War, the late Khalifa Mohamad V decided to repair these Mosques as it was reported to His Majesty that they were threatened by complete collapse, if reparations were not forthcoming in the near future. But war broke out before the beginning of the great undertaking and the scheme was postponed.

In the beginning of the year 1922, the Moslems of Palestine were given their right of controlling all their religious affairs and places, through a body of five persons who are re-elected every fourth year by the Moslem community of Palestine, under the name of the Supreme Moslem Council. Since the first month of the present Council's tenure of office, they began to think of repairing these great mosques. As the undertaking was of general Moslem interest, this Council asked the Khilafat Ministry of Wakfs to send an able architect to report about the condition of the mosques. Kamaluddin Bey who is considered to be the most efficient Moslem architect in the World was sent from Constantinople with four of his ablest assistants to Jerusalem at the end of the same year. After careful examination and calculation, Kamaluddin Bey reported that these mosques may be pulled down by a very weak earthquake or heavy snow or even a very strong blow of winter western winds, occurences which so frequently visit Jerusalem. The amount calculated for such reparations was £150,000/- (Egyptian £1 equals Shillings 21.)

Before starting the work of reparations, the Supreme Moslem Council sent a Deputation to His Majesty the Khalifa to submit the "Beya" a allegiance according to Moslem ruling of Palestine Moslems and to obtain his permission for the starting on of his undertaking, which is for common Moslem interest. The Deputation was instantly received by His Majesty, who promised to issue a declaration to that effect as was published in due time by most Islamic papers and Telegraphic Agencies.

Moslems at Palestine, after giving their mite found themselves confronted with the responsibility of carrying the call for financial assistance to this undertaking to the Moslem World, Hence our Delegation's visit to India.

The Supreme Moslem Council formed a special committe for the purpose of controlling the funds collected for this purpose with an authority to supervise the whole undertaking. All Moslem countries are invited to send a member or two to represent them on this Committee.

Before leaving Palestine, this Delegation, through the Supreme Moslem Council, asked the Governor-General of Palestine to write a letter of introduction to H. E. the Viceroy of India, so that they may produce official recognition, in case their representativeness of their object is questioned in a country which they have never visied before, and which knows little about this Supreme Moslem Council who sent them for this purpose. H. E. the Viceroy has been so kind as to give them letters of introduction to all the rulers of the Moslem States of India.

The Palestine Delegation who are now

(Continued on page 9.)

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

1852E

BORSAD SATYAGRAH.

THE END OF THE STRUGGLE.

(By Our Special Representative.)

BORSAD, Jan. 9.

"This is a beautiful district. The people are well-to-do. There is so much verdure and vegetation in the land. Excepting in Behar, at no other place have I seen such luxuriant vegetation. While Nature has lavishly bestowed beauty upon Behar, the exquisite beauty of Kaira is due to the industry and intelligence of its people. It is only in this district that there such a clever and laborious peasantry. We are proud that the peasants of Kaira have turned their district into a charming garden."
—Mahatma Gandhi during the Kaira struggle.

It was only a little over a month ago that the Borsad Taluka Conference under the presidency of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel resolved to launch the campaign of Satyagrah, advising the people against payment of the police tax. To those who surrounded Mr. Vallabhbhai and Durbar Gopaldas when the news of the final success was brought to them—and I can claim to have been the harbinger of that good news, having learnt it minutes ago from the Collector who was kind enough to read the text of the Government Communique—the news semed too good to be believed. How can the Government yield after the local Government officers had exhausted all their efforts to induce the people to pay up their tax? Did they not employ all sorts of tricks to exact the money? Had they not finally resorted to the unpopular process of *Zabti* which was rigorously executed with the aid of the punitive police whose real function to protect the people was shelved for the time being? The villages were for a month the scene of the "brave" deeds of the police force guided and supervised by Mamlatdars or Sub Inspectors. It is this force which at the behest of superior officers invaded villages at early dawn, when each of the policemen took charge of a house. I know of a number of cases where the figure of a policeman with a gun in his hand frightened the women and children of the house. Such proceedings went on with unabating zeal on the part of the Zabti officers for about a month. It was just before the visit of Sir Maurice Hayward, the Bombay Government's Home Member, that the attachment proceedings slackened. The members of the local bar had shrewdly suspected—and one or two of them told me in plain terms—that the end of the struggle was at hand Sir Maurice was deeply impressed by the reprsentations of the village people. He assured them that he would lay their whole case before the new Governor. The new Governor, people knew for certain, was sympathetically inclined and would see at a glance, what was really obvious: the injustice of the new impost which was of the doing of his predecessor. One of the volunteers who was sitting near Mr. Vallabhai when the news about the Government Communique was brought to him put what seemed a natural question to most of those present whether it was possible that success could have attended their efforts so soon. Mr. Vallabhbai in his characteristic manner replied in excusable violent phraseology under the circumstances, "It all depends upon how hard you hit." All that he meant was that the measure of success and the period required to achieve it are determined by the determination with which all those engaged in the struggle pressure their aim.

Contributory Causes.

What were the causes leading to this splendid success? I mention first the keenly sympathetic attitude of the present Governor for, if he had refused to be impressed by the justice of the people's cause like his predecessor, or had remained sitting tight on prestige, the Satyagrah campaign would have been indefinitely prolonged. But there are reasons which have induced the Government to set on foot investigations into the impost affair, and the determination of the people "not to pay" was the capital one. That was the one thing which could not but impress even a casual observer of Borsad. The peasantry stood immoveably by the side of the leaders, the inducements and the tricks of some officials notwithstanding. The Patidars, the Dharalas, the Brahmins and the Banias were as stout in their "non-payment" attitude as the Government case for levying the tax was weak. The official records will bear testimony to the fact that the people have solidly stood by the resolution of the Borsad Taluka Conference passed on the 2nd December. Out of Rs. 2,40,000 to be collected for the Police tax hardly Rs. 500 were obtained from Borsad taluka as a *voluntary* payment. Money obtained from cash box, I learn, has been taken to be a part of the police tax payment. That the *Zabti* officers would go to the extent of breaking open cash boxes was inconceivable to the people; or else they would have seen their way to prevent such money being taken. Even *Zabti* became a difficult process and in the last days the frantic efforts of the police and Mamlatdars could hardly secure attachments from a couple of houses. With the beat of the drum, which was kept hanging on the tallest tree in every village, the villagers closed their doors and thus baffled all the attempts of the officers to attach their property. The solidarity of the people of Borsad could also be noticed from the fact that the Panch or representative bodies of almost all the communities had passed resolutions forbidding people to pay the tax. Only those who have read of the rigorous sanctity with which the laws of the Panch in old days, were obeyed can imagine their binding force in Borsad where the communal panch has not become extinct. There is a proverb in Gujarati which sums up the importance attached to a Panch. "Where there is a Panch, there is God," states the familiar saying. I know of several communal *panches* which passed resolutions saying that whosoever paid the tax would be visited with a fine of Rs. 51 and whosoever purchased the property obtained in *Zabti* would have to pay a fine of Rs. 101. It is the existence of these politico-social bodies in many villages of Borsad that the work of leaders and volunteers is rendered easy.

Non-Violence.

The people deserve the best congratulations of the whole country for their maintaining absolute non-violence even under circumstances of greatest provocation. When the struggle was inaugurated, I was told, Mr. Vallabhbhai and Darbar Saheb were warned against undertaking the responsibility on behalf of so inflammable a material as the people of Borsad. "They are bound to lose their head at the slightest police provocation," were the exact words of the warning. Mr. Vallabhbhai quietly replied to these advisers that he knew the people of Borsad much better than they claimed to know. And this was not a vain boast. It was herein Borsad that Mr. Vallabhbhai and his diplomatic brother Mr. Vithalbhai passed their youth, earned money to undertake a trip to England to qualify for the Bar; and it was also from here that both these daring brothers set out one early morning for England without informing their family of their intention. Mr. Vallabhbhai's claim that he knows every inch of the ground he is treading upon, however delicate it be, is quite true. The peasantry of Borsad, despite the Government record to the contrary, is peaceful. The Dharalas, about whom I propose to write a separate article have been goaded to desperation and if they have got out of control it is thanks to the harsh measures employed for setting them right. They are a brave and intelligent tribe and like all such people they are faithful to the last to those who are their friends. That even these people have supported the struggle as one man must have surprised every honest official.

Faith in the Leaders.

But one of the reasons for their determined attitude is the reverence and admiration in which the leaders of the Borsad Satyagrah movement are held in the District and throughout Gujarat. Their word is law to the people who know they have no axe of their own to grind, and will not willingly mislead them. Mr. Vallabhbhai is known in the taluka from his childhood and his work during the Kenya struggle in association with Mahatmaji has endeared him to the people. The other day when a meeting was held of the people of Borsad after Mr. Vallabhbhai's return from Cocanada, the enthusiasm of the people knew no bounds and I could see the eagerness with which they followed all his words. He is the tribune of the people of Borsad just as Mahatma Gandhi is their uncrowned King. Then there is Durbar Gopaldas. Even before this ruler of Dhassa gave up his little *Gadi* of three Kathiawar villages he was held in high regard by the Patidars of Kaira as a scion of an old and aristocratic family. His latest sacrifice, his simple life, his gentle manners, above all his democratic outlook, have made him a beloved leader of the people. I have listened to Durbar Saheb and I can say that his moving appeals, breathing his intense love for Mahatma Gandhi, are models in public speaking illiterate peasantry. The Durbar Saheb with his spirited wife was the moving genius of the struggle. He was here, there and everywhere, remonstrating with the people, advising them and on one occasion when some of the young enthusiasts obstructed a Government cart. I heard him speaking words in an open meeting as hot as burning lava. Then there is Mr. Mohanlal Pandye who, even in his old age, possess the energy of a young gymnast and who in the absence of Mr. Vallabhbhai was the brain of the movement. Mr. Pandya, being himself a farmer, though a highly cultured Brahmin, has a facile and impressive way of talking to the villagers and Dharallas. He has spent most of his time in the villages directing them as how to meet the tactics of the *Zabti* officers. As director, supervisor and organiser he is unsurpassed.

Volunteers.

The real work, no doubt is done by volunteers. In this respect the Borsad struggle was remarkably fortunate. It was able to attract a host of educated young men from all parts of Gujarat to serve in the villages, among them a batch of students from the Gujarat Vidyapith. Most of these volunteers are tried men and a large proportion of them have had jail experience during the Flag Satyagrah struggle at Nagpur. The work that they have done in a month is wonderfully sound. By way of precaution the Satyagrah Committee required every volunteer to sign a pledge which had to be endorsed by the President of the Committee. If the President found on inquiry that the volunteer would be able to fulfil all the conditions then alone he was accepted. The following is the text of the pledge:—

"I am willing to work as a volunteer of the Borsad Satyagrah Committee. In presence of God I take a vow that I shall abide by the following conditions:—

(1) I will put on only handspun and handwoven clothes.

(2) As long as I work as a volunteer I will remain non-violence in word and deed and will try to be so even in thought.

(3) As a Hindu I will try to abolish the stain of untouchability and will serve the untouchables to the best of my abilities.

(4) I will obey the regulations of the Satyagrah Committee and those emanating from my superiors.

(5) I undertake to do all work that will be assigned to me by the Satyagrah Committee and will be prepared to meet all difficulties such as jail life, beating and loss of life or property without getting angry or violent.

(6) It shall be my ceaseless endeavour to strengthen the communal bonds between the Hindus, Mussalmans, Christians, Parsis and others.

(7) I will not ask for any help for myself or my family in case I am sentenced to imprisonment."

More than 75 volunteers had signed such pledges and they were assigned work in villages all over the taluka. It is these volunteers who have carried to villages the message of khadi and non-violence together with that as of non-payment of police tax. The whole taluka was divided into several Centres which were put in charge of responsible workers from which the Head Office at Borsad received reports every evening. How difficult must be the task—and it is surprising that the volunteers have taken it as a matter of especial interest—to work among the backward classes most of whom are brought under the Sections of the Criminal Tribes Act and who are notorious for their ferocity and criminality. The devoted zeal and sacrifice which the volunteers brought to bear on their work have rendered it comparatively easy A volunteer from Ras told me only yesterday that the Dharallas in his Centre woud be as mild as lambs and the whole tract would become "dry" if the work could be continued for a fortnight more. All honour to these noble, souls whose hearts are burning with the message of the great Mahatma.

Organisations.

From the Central Office at Borsad to the small hut in the remotest part of the taluka where a volunteer may have taken up his abode the whole work is conducted most efficiently. There are the villages with a volunteer in each; then the Centre with a responsible captain and lastly the Satyagrah Camp at Borsad where there are always present those who can help the volunteers and people with advice to meet emergencies. The Central Office issues two bulletins everyday which keeps the volunteers all over the taluka informed of happenings and of the instructions from the leaders. One of the three leaders, Mr. Pandya or Mr. Vallabhbhai or Darbar Saaheb, was ever ready to go off to any place where the people were reported to be weak or likely to yield. The whole organisation from top to bottom is excellent and the Congress organisations in several provinces could profitably imitate the organisations established by the Satyagrah Committee of Borsad for expediting the village organisation work.

The Culmination.

It is due to the combined efforts of the people and the volunteers with the sense of fair play displayed by the Bombay Government that the end of the struggle has come so unexpectedly soon. No-one so much as the people of Borsad who stood so firmly by the leaders deserve to be congratulated on this much desired result. Borsad has a fair number of Mahomedans and Christians among its population and all, of these have shown equal zeal in resisting the unjust Police tax. The people of Borsad, who had received training in non-violence and also in "non-payment" from Mahatmaji himself during the days of the Kaira struggle have proved, when tested in the Mahatma's absence, his true disciples. I know they would desire no better compliment.

SEPARATIST MOVEMENT.

THE SO-CALLED PALATINATE GOVERNMENT.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S SNSPICION,

LEAFIELD, Jan. 10.

Exchanges are being continued between London, Paris and Brussels in regard to the state of affairs existing in the Bavarian Palatinate where Separatists are making attempts to establish and obtain recognition of the so-called Government. British circles are considerably more sceptical than are French authorities about the activities of the Palatinate Separatists and in the light of events in other parts of the occupied area they require much stronger evidence than have hitherto been adduced to convince them that the Separatist movement is the outcome of a spontaneous desire of the inhabitants. Hitherto Separatist movements in German territory have in the British view been purely artificial, largely dependent on outside pressure and support and flourishing after the removal of proper police protection against intimidation and blackmail. Reports from the Palatinate of independent British newspaper correspondents throw unpleasant light on the Separatist activities there. The British Government have always been averse from recognising any change in the status of the component parts of the German Reich which has not been effected by constitutional means.—P. O. W.

LONDON, Jan. 10

The assassination of Herr Heintz presumably by the Nationalists draws fresh attention to the Separatist doings in Palatinate which is subject of serious preoccupation in the British official circles. The Separatist flag still flies over many townhalls in other parts of occupied Germany, but apparently it is only in Palatinate that there is anything like a serious central Separatist administration stablished under the title of "Government of Autonomous Palatinate" while the Separatists are *de facto* governing authority in every Palatinate town. It is reported that the action of Rhineland High Commission in accepting orders issued by the Separatist Palatinate Administration is interpreted as practically its official recognition. It is stated that the British demarches have now led to decision to institute an enquiry on the spot by the delegates of the inter-Allied Commission.—Reuter.

HERR HEINTZ ASSASSINATED.

LONDON, January 10.

Paris.—It is reported that Herr Heintz, President of the Separatist Government in the Bavarian Palatinate was assassinated yesterday, while dining in a restaurant at Speyer.—Reuter.

COLLISION BETWEEN SEPARATISTS AND POPULACE.

Speyar.—In connection with shooting of Herr Heintz there were serious collisions last night between the Separatists and the populace which resulted in five persons being killed.—Reuter.

ASSASSINATION CONFIRMED.

LONDON, January 10.

Berlin.—The assassination of Herr Heintz is confirmed.

According to "Frankfurte Zeitung" besides Herr Heintz three other separatist leaders were shot dead at Hotel Speyer by a band of armed men. Several people were wounded.—Reuter.

RHINELAND HIGH COMMISSION'S ENQUIRY.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Paris.—As a result of British representations on the subject of the Separatist movement it is announced an enquiry will be made on the spot by the Rhineland High Commission.

BRUTAL DACOITY

AT DIARA IN ALIPORE DISTRICT.

WHOLE FAMILY BURNT TO DEATH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, January 10.

A most atrocious dacoity was committed on Tuesday night at the village Diara, twelve miles from Canning Town in Alipore district. It is reported that some twenty-four dacoits, armed with guns, swords, spears and lathis raided the house of a well-to-do villager. Entering the house by breaking open the outer door, the dacoits began to torture the owner to make him disclose where his money was kept. His two sons came to his help and resisted the dacoits but were brutally assaulted. The villagers came there, but were afraid to offer resistance. After looting property, the dacoits put all the members of the family males, females and children, nine in number in a small room. They locked the room from outside and there set fire to the thatched roof and soon the whole house was ablaze and the whole family was burnt alive. No arrests have been made.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

BACK TO THE VILLAGE.

Messrs. P. R. Lele and B. V. Warerkar writes:—

The Congress passed at Cocanada a resolution charging the Working Committee with the duty of organising separate departments in charge of separate subjects one of which is bound to be "National Education." It is contemplated that a representation should be addressed to the Working Committee on this subject. Our view is that at this stage *the programme of National Education to be worked at Congress expense must be entirely based on the principle which we express in the words "Back to the village."* The distinction between the state recognised education and the "National Education to be given at Congressmen's expense" must be not one of degree but of kind. It must be of a radical nature. The change to be effected must be of a cardinal sort. That sort of change can be effected only by making "Back to the Village" the whole platform on which to base "The National Education to be given at the cost of Congressmen" In this connection we might commend for consideration the scheme for village organisation published in "The Chronicle" of 8th January. *No mere cultural education, no non-technical education which will create any love for the city life,* can be given at Congressmen's cost. Spread of National Education and strengthening the Congress organisation so as to carry the Congress message to every village in the country are not two separate things, unless one wants to speak of a part of the body as separate from the whole body. Even the person, who can think of these two as separable entities, agrees to put the strengthening the Congress organisation so as to carry the Congress message to *every village* "above all" else. Certainly a newspaper editor best knows that he is quite enough to carry the Congress message to the city and the town. It is the village which—after all is said and done—is at once the spine and the heart and the jugular vein of India that requires the "Nationally educated" worker to serve it. Diffusion of activities is not going to carry us a long way. Concentration, steadfastness which has for some months been maligned by the insinuating title "no-change", and doing one thing at a time and doing it well—these alone will turn the year 1924 to good account. Spend the Congressmen's money, therefore, *only* on such national education as will manufacture no jobhunters, clerks, journalists and unproductives but as will turn out workers steeped in the ideal of service and solely determined to carry the torch where it does not burn as a natural result of circumstances and in the words of the "Bombay Chronicle" (10-1-24) "strengthen the Congress organisation so as to carry the message of the Congress to every village in the country."

Those who think this view to be correct or even worth consideration are requested to support us in the representation we intend submitting to the Working Committee. The greater the number of such supporters, the greater will be the effect of the representation. Persons inclined in this direction are requested to see or communicate with:—

B. V. Warerkar Esq.
c/o Novelty Cinema,
Grant Road Tram Terminus.

MAGH MELA.

BATHING FORBIDDEN AFTER SUNSET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, January 10.

Mr. J. E. Pedley, I.C.S. Officer in charge 'Magh Mela' has issued special regulations for 'Adh Kumbh Mela' here and warns pilgrims that owing to the dangerous nature of the current and depth of rivers bathing will be prohibited from Sunset on 11th January until further notice from the river banks within certain barriers.

PT. MALAVIYA'S REQUEST.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and others on behalf of the Hindu public have wired to His Excellency the Governor requesting him to sanction Rs. 20,000 in an effort to abate the strength of the Ganges stream, so as to make bathing possible at 'Sangam' and hopes the Council will approve the expenditure. Otherwise they agree to pay the said amount. The wire further says that the District Officer has promised help in every way.

SWARAJ PARTY'S PROGRAMME.

CONFERENCE AT LUCKNOW.

A JOINT NATIONAL DEMAND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, January 10.

The Conference of the Swarajist members of the Provincial and Central Legislatures commenced yesterday evening under the presidency of Mr. C. R. Das. It was attended by a large number of Swarajist members of the Assembly and the Councils, prominent amongst whom were Messrs. Motilal Nehru, V. J. Patel (Bombay), V. Ramadas (Madras), Dr. Moonje (C. P.) Lala Dunichand, Gokulchand and Dewan Chamanlal (all from the Punjab) Babu Devakipra-sad Sinha (Behar) and Dr. Banerjee, Secretary, Nationalist Party (Bengal). An invitation was extended to non-Swarajist members of the Councils and the Assembly but only a few Independent and progressive Taluqdars of the U. P. Council were present.

Discussions centred round the procedure of presenting a joint national demand on behalf of the Swarajists and non-Swarajists. The demand, which is a verbatim repetition of the draft demand presented by the Executive Council of the Swarajya Party at Cocanada, was put forward by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the form of a resolution:

"That this meeting demands that steps be forthwith taken to establish full responsible government in India and is of opinion that, with a view to ensure proper atmosphere for the said purpose, the following preliminary measures should be immediately adopted."

The measures mentioned include, as in the Cocanada manifesto, the unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi and other political prisoners, suspension of all repressive laws, and summoning of a round able conference of representatives of whom one third should be elected by the elected members of the Assembly, one third by the Indian National Congress and the rest to be nominated by the Government. The resolution was discussed till half past ten in the night when the meeting was adjourned till noon to-day.

The Conference of Swarajist members of the Councils and the Assembly reassembled this noon and sat till 7 in the night.

The resolution put forward by Pandit Motilal Nehru was passed without opposition. It was further decided that copies of the resolution should be sent to every individual non-official member of the provincial Councils and the Assembly for suggestion and signature. It was further decided to hold another Conference of the members of the Councils and the Assembly, Swarajists and non-Swarajists at Delhi towards the end of this month.

SANDAL OIL INDUSTRY.

MYSORE CAPTURES JAPANSE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, January 10.

Very satisfactory progress which most of the state owned industrial concerns of Mysore is making is further illustrated by a report just published on the two sandalwood factories of the state. A feature of this industry during the year under review has been the progress made in the manufacture of a special grade of oil required by the Japanese market and consequent capture of that market from the hands of Germany.

Officia[illegible]

His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson visited the Umereadi Prison and the House of Correction, Byculla on Thursday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir Leslie and Lady Wilson gave a dinner party at Government House on Thursday. The following had the honour of being invited:—The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Hon. Sir Andersen Marten, Miss Marten, Sir George Buchanan, Lady Aitken, Sir Ernest Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. G. Wiles, Mr. S. J. Hurphy, Monsieur Daniel Levi, Lt.-Col. and Mrs T. S. Novis, Lt. Colonel L. T. Ross Hutchinson, Mr and Mrs R. D. Bell, Lt.-Col. and Mrs P. L. Spicer, Captain W. K. Thyne, R.I.M., Mr Ishwardas Lukhmidas, Mr and Mrs P. G. Rogers, Commander and Mrs R. W. V. Beatty, R.I.M., Dr and Mrs C J. J. Fox, the Revd R. S. Lester-Garland, Mr and Mrs Leslie Blunt, Mr E. J. Bunbury, Mr S. Calvocoressi, Mr and Mrs R. A. Dun, Lt.-Col. and Mrs Sefton Findlay, Mr S. J. Gillum, Mr and Mrs H. G. Hunt, Mr Ruttonchand Master and Mr A. H. Pollen.

Mr. C. R. Das received an address of welcome from the Lucknow Municipality and another from the domiciled Bengali community of Lucknow.(A.P.)

Hon Mr. E. A. Cotton (President of the Bengal Legislative Council), Mr. J. J. Cotton, Professor Jadunath Sarkar, Professor B. K. Thakore have arrived in Madras to attend the sixth session of the Indian Historical Records Commission, which opens on the 20th.

Hon. Mr. W. P. Barton, Resident in Mysore, is proceeding on 6 months' leave in April 1924 and Mr. C. C. Watson of the Political Department, Commissioner Ajmer Merwara will officiate for him.

Hon. Lt-Col. Sir Denys Blakeway C.I.E. is proceeding on leave in April 1924 and Mr. R. I. R. Glancy, a Resident of the 2nd class, at present President of the Cabinet, Jaipur State, will officiate for him.

DUTY OF WOMEN.

MRS. KASTURBAI'S EXHORTATION TO INDIAN LADIES

SUPREME NEED OF EDUCATION.

The following address was delivered by Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi as President of the All-India Ladies' Conference which was held at Cocanada on the 31st December, 1923:—

Dear Sisters,—I thank you to-day for the opportunity that you have given me to meet you all and talk to you of what work we, the women of India, can take up for winning back the honour, freedom and happiness of our country. Our brave and wise brothers are working in their different ways for the uplift of our Motherland but, dear sisters, let us not forget that the mother expects the help of all her daughters also from the highest to the lowest. So let us join hands and work for this great object in all humility and with a sincere and open heart. Let not History say to our eternal shame that Bharatmata who had the glory of being the mother of Sita and Droupadi, Mirabai and Noorjahan, Chand Bibi and valiant Laxmibai of Jhansi had ceased to bear daughters like unto them in this age.

Let us, therefore, dedicate all the powers that Parmatma has so generously lavished on us and with a heart and mind, body and soul, work for the triumph of Satya.

I may tell you that wherever I went and you know that I have travelled all over the country from North to South and East to West, I found all our sisters whatever their caste or creed, hungering after the same ideal. Now how shall we work to realize this ideal? I should draw your attention first to education. When the mothers are ignorant, what hopes can we have for the little ones. It is by daily and hourly precept and example, that the child learns cleanliness, integrity, courage, self-reliance and patriotism.

It is this home influence, that is, the influence of the mother which forms the foundation of the character of the child. If to-day, we lament the lack of character, lack of honesty and truthfulness, which seems to me to be the great disease of the present age, we have only ourselves to blame and the remedy lies in our own hands. Let us give all help to those of our sisters who have not had the opportunities of cultivating their mind, body and soul, and still more to set ourselves resolutely to give every chance to our boys and girls.

Let us support our national institutions, work them up, so that our children may get the best of education. Many of you must be wondering why Gandhiji laid so much stress on National Education. He realized that the Government schools were no more than factories which turn out slaves. Again, sisters, I would like particularly to draw your attention to the necessity of teaching your daughters some art or craft by means of which they could earn their livelihood honourably, without being a burden on some male member of her family. India is so much the poorer for allowing much human energy run to waste; there are thousands of widows sitting idle and dependent eating their hearts out for want of an aim for which to work. These women should be trained as preachers and nurses to work in the cities and villages for helping and guiding their sisters.

Since coming to Andhra Desh, I am struck with the good work done by you, the women of this land. I was very glad to learn that there are five hundred libraries in your province and still more so to learn that the women make good use of them.

I hope these libraries will become the centres of your social, intellectual and political activities. I request my Hindu sisters to take full advantage of their freedom to meet and help their Mahomedan sisters and still more, those unfortunate people, who are denied the ordinary rights of human beings. In their degradation lies our shame, in their aloofness lies our weakness. As long as we treat them as Paryas and outcasts, so long shall we, Indians, be treated as outcasts by the world. Let us lift them up for the sake of that God, who is their father as much as ours. Should they be idle, it is your duty to teach them the pleasure and benefit of work.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I have noted that quite eighty per cents of the people here are clothed in Khaddar. This fact alone shows that you have realized the spiritual and economic significance of Khaddar. I hope that all the other provinces of India will follow your splendid example and you, the people of Andhra Desh, will make still greater efforts, until you can say, with justifiable pride that there is not a man, woman or child who is not clothed in hand-spun and hand-woven cloth.

This week has been a week of great activity in Cocanada. You have seen many leaders, but remember that it must be by our willing suffering and self-sacrifice that we shall win Dharmaraj.

I congratulate your province for giving to the national cause a lady of the type of Shree Subamma, who twice suffered incarceration for full twelve months each time. But you will have to suffer more, much more for the attainment of your goal. I know that you would undergo every suffering cheerfully. Should your hearts fail at all, remember Bajpai who has filled our hearts with pride by his quiet endurance up to the very last moment of his prolonged martyrdom. We shall always recall him to our minds as one of the bravest soldiers of our non-violent army.

In conclusion, my sisters, let us all keep in minds that, by the triumph of our programme, not only shall we achieve Swaraj, but shall earn eternal glory of proving to all humanity, that brute force need not be met by brute force, but can be conquered and famed by soul force.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

DRAWBACKS OF MONOPOLY

PARTIALITY FOR OFFICIAL NEWS.

Mr. Herbert Bailey writes in the "Nation and Athenaeum."

(Great prominence was given last week by some daily newspapers to a statement issued by Reuter's Agency on Germany's breaches of the disarmament clauses of the Versailles Treaty. This the "Times" has denounced as "A Spurious Sensation," and the fact that it has been put forward as emanating from "well-informed quarters," makes the following account of Reuter's connections specially interesting.—Ed. the "Nation and the Athenaeum.")

In the circulation of foreign news there has long existed a monopoly in England, a monopoly so complex that no man reading an item of foreign news in any of his newspapers can tell who originated it, whence it really came, or who is responsible for its truth. It is a fact that he will find, if he cares to look, the word "Reuter" after most of the items of foreign news, but of Reuter he knows nothing beyond its name and its repetition in newspapers. He does not know whether it is an agency purely for gathering news, or whether it has a banking or advertising business associated with it, what are its relations with foreign Governments and foreign news agencies, and who are the men who obtain their pay from the organisation of that name. Yet Reuter's news agency enjoys a monopoly of foreign news in this country that men like Northcliffe have attempted to break, but which persists in spite of its adversaries. It will be argued that there are other news agencies supplying foreign news besides Reuter, but no man who has handled foreign news in Fleet Street or served abroad as a special correspondent of a London newspaper, regards those others are serious competitors. There are also many correspondents attached to individual newspapers who reside in foreign capitals, but, owing to the facilities enjoyed by Reuter's, they only supplement the news of that service. In the Provincial Press of Britain Reuter's enjoys a monopoly that is almost exclusive, for few of the country newspapers can afford the luxury of maintaining correspondents abroad.

No one will accuse Reuter's of distributing false or perverted news. On the contrary, Reuter's has a reputation for reliability that has been well earned. But in recent years Reuter's has become nothing but a presenter of official news, sending out to the world the views of foreign Governments and refusing to handle anything that would endanger its relations with those Government. When the Foreign Office during the war instructed the ambassadors of this country to give preferential treatment to the correspondents of Reuter's agency it set the seal of official authority on Reuter's, which it has ever since retained. Among foreign newspapers, indeed, Reuter's is regarded only as the mouthpiece of the Foreign Office, and many of them have complained of the connection between the agency and the Government. But Reuter's not only voices the opinions that the British Government wishes the world to accept; it performs this service, mostly in an indirect manner, for foreign Governments. No one can point to any revelation of the designs and works of foreign Governments by Reuter's that would have aroused the ire of such Governments. If there is a censorship, Reuter's obeys. If a foreign Government wishes to suppress news of its activities, do we ever see Reuter's challenging its wishes. In every part of the world the name of Reuter is held in reverence by the Foreign Offices of all Governments as the most agreeable receptacle for what they have to say. Let a special correspondent detect a foreign Government in one of its deceptions, as I have done, and see who sends the official denial around the earth more quickly even than one can present the truth. It is Reuter's news agency.

REUTER AND FOREIGN NEWS AGENCIES.

Far more perilous, however, than the direct association of Reuter's with foreign Governments is its relationship with foreign news agencies. That they may enjoy better facilities for getting news quickly, all the news agencies of the world have working arrangements with each other until the head office of any of these agencies seems like a home for polyglots, the representatives of Japanese and American news agencies passing each other in the corridors to greet the correspondents of Swedish and Spanish organizations outside. Reuter's for instance, has an arrangement with the Havas news agency of Paris. Yet the Havas news agency never dares to send out a line that the French Foreign Office does not approve, and it floods the world with French propaganda disguised as genuine news. In every country Reuter's has a similar working arrangement with the principal news agencies, and the principal news agencies of the world are the official mouthpieces of their Governments. The result is that here in England we are constantly flooded with the views of foreign Governments disguised as pure news, and no one knows whether the original item was written by a Japanese doing the bidding of his Government or a Frenchman blessed with a decoration from M. Poincare. Of course, Reuter's has its own correspondents in foreign cities, but their offices are so inadequately staffed that men of the nationality of the country wherein they dwell have frequently to be drawn into the service, and at night the propaganda flood goes on unchecked. A man in Reuter's service could hardly with impunity challenge the wishes of foreign Powers. He loses his identity as a correspondent in becoming a second-hand propagandist.

"DIPLOMATIC DISCRETION."

At a moment when the propaganda activities of Governments are increasing every day, when the suppression of the truth is a practice veiled by what is called "diplomatic discretion," the danger of the British people being fed in foreign news through an agency that cannot be truthfully called independent, will be evident to every editor and every politician. The Associated Press of America, which is analogous to the Press Association of England, with the exception that the Associated Press maintains the greatest foreign news service the world has known, has had to face a similar problem. It is a close corporation maintained by the American newspapers themselves, unlike Reuter's agency, which is a commercial enterprise. But faced with the severe competition of rival news agencies like the United Press and the International News Service of Mr. Randolph Hearst, opposed at every turn by the large staffs of correspondents that every newspaper of any prominence in America maintains abroad, and checked by the exaltation of news above opinions that make the American Press, the Associated Press, although having working arrangements with Reuter's and other news agencies, has been encouraged to place the truth above the wishes of foreign Governments. Yet, even in America, there is an increasing outcry against the relationship of the Associated Press with foreign news agencies, and editors have bestirred themselves to ensure that the suppression of the truth and the printing of skilfully disguised propaganda has no assistance from them. When will our editors be able to say that they too, have sought the perilous monopoly in foreign news?

GERMAN SEAMEN'S STRIKE.

EXTENDS TO LONDON,

LONDON, Jan. 9.

The strike of German seamen in Hull to enforce the Maritime Board rate of wages has extended to London. The National Seamen's and Firemen's Union which is supporting the men report that a large ship is held up in Victoria Dock owing to the German crew striking for British rates of pay.

T. W. UNION MEN HANDLE CARGO.

The German steamer held up in Victoria Docks owing to the strike of the crew, is the Hamburg-America liner "Frankenwald" which arrived on December 25th. Officials of the New Stevedores and Lightermen's Union visited the "Frankenwald," to-day, to ascertain whether members of the Union were handling cargo, and in order to call them out immediately. They retired when they found, that the men handling the cargo belonged to the Transport Workers' Union.

German pickets at Hull awaited the arrival of the steamer "Herbert Fisher" from Germany, and induced the crew of 19 to join the strike. As a result of negotiations between the Seamen's and Firemen's Union in Hull and the Agents of the German steamer "Neptune", the latter have agreed to pay the crew British maritime rate, from 3rd January, and accepted all conditions of the Maritime Board.—Reuter.

THE SEINE FLOODS.

RELIEF AND PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Although the Seine is falling slowly, the outlook is not reassuring, for damper weather has returned. Meanwhile, the situation in Paris and the suburbs is much the same. The maximum height in flood has now been reached at Rouen where the quays are flooded.

A meeting of the Deputies, representing the Departments of the Seine, Seine et Oise and Seine et Marine, has decided to introduce a bill opening a credit of thirty million francs for the sufferers from the floods, and to create a permanent group of Deputies the three Departments to defend Paris from the recurrence of a disaster.—Reuter.

BRITISH OVERSEAS TRADE

LEAFIELD, Jan. 10.

Preliminary totals of overseas trade for the last year are as follows —Imports:—1098 millions sterling compared with 1003 millions in 1922 and 760 millions in 1913. Exports of products and manufactures of the United Kingdom:—777 millions compared with 719 millions in 1922 and 525 millions in 1913. Re-exports of foreign and colonial merchandise:—118 millions compared with 103 millions in 1922 and 109 millions in 1913.—B. O. W.

MORE ABOUT THE "DIXMUDE" DISASTER.

LONDON, Jan. 9.

Paris.—A message from Bizerta says the despatch boat "Escaut" which is searching for the wreckage of the "Dixmude" has recovered from the sea a charred body, with tattered fragments of French naval uniform clinging to it, also a mass of wreckage including a quantity of metallic fabric seeming to confirm the theory that the airship was blown to pieces.—Reuter.

The Prince of Wales accompanied by his Private Secretary, Sir Godfrey Thomas, left London to-day for Paris. He travelled as Earl of Chester. The Prince will return at the end of the week.—B. O. W.

The death is announced of Doctor Wace, Dean of Canterbury, at the age of 87.—B. O. W.

LEE COMMISSION.

DEPRESSED CLASSES' REPRESENTATIVES' EVIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 9.

The Lee Commission reassembled at 10-30 this morning and recorded evidence on behalf of the depressed classes of Mr. Retamalay Srinivasan M.L.C. and Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, Secretary to the Dravida Mahajana Sabha. Other witnesses examined were Mr. R. D. Richmond, Conservator of Forests, Ootacamund, Mr. Venkataramana Aiyar, Deputy Conservator of Forest and Mr. N. E. Majoribanks, First Member of the Board of Revenue and Commissioner of Land Revenue, Madras.

AGAINST INDIANISATION.

In their written statements both Mr. Srinivasan and Mr. Rajah put forward a strong plea against further Indianisation and urge the presence of a predominant European element in the Services in the interests of their class and the dumb millions whose voice, they say, is not heard in the Councils of the Empire. Mr. Srinivasan says he submitted to Parliament in December 1893 a memorial putting forward the grievances of his class and to-day, in spite of the enlightened British Government, the position of his class remained the lowest in the social and political life of the country and all the grievances advanced by him thirty years ago remained unaltered. The Mahomedans whose position was similar to theirs in 1893 had, however, made immense progress by reason of their not having the brand of untouchability. While admitting a slight change in the attitude of educated Indians, he feels that the attitude of the community in general remains unchanged. He cites an instance of injustice by pointing out that the Madras Council, consisting mostly of caste Indians, strongly opposed the appointment of a special officer to look after the depressed classes and reduced his staff. He also complains that the measures like the village Panchayat Act of 1920 arrest the progress of his community by keeping them under the tyranny of village castemen who arbitrate with communal prejudice. He considers the reforms premature and almost forced on the country. He considers a predominent European element imperatively necessary and further urges that the Europeans should be at the head of all the departments to hear his community's appeals. He warns that unless caste Indians hasten to ameliorate the conditions of the backward communities the advance towards self-Government would have to be very slow and not as quick as the educated Indians make it appear.

Mr. Rajah observes, that the speed of the fleet is the speed of the slowest ship and it is this that has led wise and farseeing statesmen like Ranade, Gokhale, Nair and Gandhi to plead for the elevation of the depressed classes He observes that Mr. Ranade regarded the British Government as a saviour of India and Dr. Nair always spoke of the necessity of maintaining the British character of the administration by the British. Dr. Nair did not mean any national distinction, but only signified a group of characterisations which must be found in those vested with authority. These were a sense of fairness, equal distribution of power, annihilation of all the disabilities, toleraonce and sympathy with the weak and the depressed and love of ordered freedom. Indians do not possess these characteristics in a sufficiently large volume and strength to administer in a truly democratic spirit. Any justice and progress that has marked the administration is due to the potent influence of the British in the Government. Of course, every Englishman does not possess these characteristics. There are Indians with British characteristics and several Englishmen with Indian characteristics.

The reformed Councils, he alleges, are willing to sacrifice their British character of independent judgment in order to get on smoothly with the local vested caste interests. Mr. Rajah continuing said, ask any depressed class man whether he would serve under an Englishman or under an Indian? The answer will come out unhesitatingly in favour of the Britisher. Mr. Rajah prefers the services to be manned on an All-India basis as these men would have a larger outlook and would be less under local influence inimical to the progress of the depressed classes. He urges European education and training for Indians who join the services as this gives them generally a still wider outlook, although some of them also resumed caste prejudices in order to command respect in a caste-ridden society. He urges that when the Government of India Act is modified in 1929 the Depressed classes must have a powerful voice in the Government. He would pay higher emoluments to get Europeans and would even sacrifice quantity to get the best quality of Europeans. He is opposed to short term contracts.

FOREST SERVICES.

Mr. R. D. Richmond, Conservator of Forests in his memorandum urges the amalgamation of Imperial and Provincial into one forest service to be outside the control of the provincial Government. Mr. Richmond states, in all sincerity that to proceed with compulsory Indianisation beyond the present ratio would be detrimental. The present position should not be reviewed until 1930. He points out that the Indian has no liking for a forest officer's life and the pay of the service is not attractive and that the demand for Indianisation at present seems more to Indianise higher posts than to build an Indianised service. Training in India for many years will be difficult. Mr. Richmond further points out that the English element, at any rate, must be controlled by the Secretary of State with increased safeguards. He urges that all future recruits must be fully told the conditions and the risks of service. He mentions that in the recent regulations governing direct recruitment it was stated that recruits may expect to be superseded by officers promoted from a lower service. He urges that those recruited without such a warning should not have been superseded. Reverting to the question of further organisation of service Mr. Richmond says that in the amalgamated service he would promote a large number from the provincial service at once, as this, though little more costly is a lesser evil than the perpetuation of the existing system or provincialising the whole service. Concluding Mr. Richmond sounds a note of warning. He says the inception of reforms was marked by admonitions that the British character of the service must be maintained, that is to say standards of morality, integrity, sense of duty and political, independence built up with years of labour. The previous high standard for recruits has not been adhered to and at a time when Indianisation is in its infancy there must be some one to guide for many years to come if any success in training the young ideas is to be achieved but could this be done if the British element is not to be kept? This will not be done if provincialisation is decided upon. Mr. Richmond observes that the desired result can be obtained if the control of upper public services is removed from local control and adds that surely self-governing development is not dependent upon the control of a part of the public services. He asks that if provincialisation of service is to be precipitated let it be admitted that the original intention of maintaining the British character is being abandoned.

COMPLETE INDIANISATION LONG OVERDUE.

In their memorandum the Imperial Forest Service Association of Madras support the case ...g service conditions in other provin... regards... Venkataramana Iyer on behalf of the ces. Mr. ...bers of the Association urges uni... Indian mem... wo services and points out that fication of the ...ation of the Forest Service complete Indianis... urges that no direct re... is long over due. B... il training is establish... scruitment be made ... rovincial service men ad in India and that p... resses for a com... be promoted. He strongly ... us in pay and mon list and equality of sta... allowances.

Mr. J. W. K. Wernham submitt... d a separate memorandum representing the case ... since Service officers who joined the I. F. S. ... ial 1918. He shows that both in respect of de... of proportionate pension and supersession by promoted provincial officers, the ex-service officers were the sufferers because of conditions brought about by the war. In other words, they are now suffering, as far as promotions, are concerned, for helping His Majesty's forces in the defence of the country and the Empire. He claims that ex-service officers should be entitled to come under the general rules and the conditions of service in force at the time of their selection. Moreover, they were not aware of the change brought by the reforms and should therefore be entitled to proportionate pension.

ORAL EXAMINATION.

The representatives of the depressed classes, Mr. Retamalay Srinivasam and Mr. M. C. Rajah, were first to be examined orally. Lord Lee asked the witnesses to explain what they meant by stating that their class contributed one half of the revenue of the province besides being one-fifth of the population. Mr. Srinivasam replied that their community provided the labour which enabled others to pay large revenue to Government. Lord Lee observed that this was true of the labouring classes all over the world and that there was nothing particular about it in India. Lord Lee asked whether they suggested that if the British element was withdrawn not only would their class not benefit but that further whatever they had already obtained might also be lost. Mr. Srinivasam:—Exactly so.

The chairman further asked whether the witnesses wanted to mention any point specifically about their grievances in respect of the judiciary and the educational department. Mr. Rajah said they had a grievance in respect of every department. Mr. Srinivasam replied that in the muffassil courts their class men were kept outside the Court room and, therefore, did not get a proper hearing. Mr. Rajah added that this was not so in the case of European judges and Magistrates. Lord Lee asked whether they suggested that in the lower courts, to which the majority or practically the whole litigation of their community was confined, they did not get a proper chance of stating their case. Mr. Rajah replied that was the case. Mr. Samarth asked whether it had not been the policy of the British ...ernment to observe neutrality in the matt... of religion in India adding that it was a wise policy. Mr. Rajah complained that the policy was not altogether right. Mr. Samarth asked whether it was not a fact that in the district Courts the depressed classes were allowed into the Court. Mr. Rajah said that was due to the presence of high European officers. Lord Lee asked whether disallowance to enter a Court was based on religious grounds. Mr. Samrath said that was the reason.

Replying to the Chairman's question about their difficulties in respect of the education department, Mr. Rajah complained that his class boys were not being taken in the public schools and that even the few who had graduated and passed other lower examinations were not absorbed into the public services. Sir Muhamed Habibullah asked whether it was not a fact that for the last twenty years separate primary schools for the depressed classes had been spread over the province. Witness agreed.

Sir Muhamed Habibullah:—But your complaint is that they are not enough to meet the demand and that the Government has not done anything beyond providing primary education to provide an outlet for those of your class who would like to continue their studies.

Mr. Rajah:—Yes.

Mr. Samarth drew the attention of the witness to his statement that among the men who supported the depressed classes movement were Mr. Ranade and Mr. Gokhale.

Mr. Basu:—You know The depressed classes movement was started by Mr. Ranade, a caste man.

Mr. Samarth:—And a Brahmin to boot (Laughter.)

Mr. Samarth continuing observed that the witness had in his statement quoted approvingly Mr. Gokhale's Compulsory Education Bill as an instance of a beneficent measure. Mr. Samarth asked whether the witness knew that the Government whom he considered so beneficent opposed that measure tooth and nail and by the use of the official 'bloc' killed that bill. Witness confessed that he was not aware of it. Mr. Samarth thereupon asked whether the witness would be surprised at this attitude of Government.

Mr. Rajah:—Yes.

Mr. Samarth further asked whether the witnesses knew that their class men who went as labourers to Fiji were treated by the Europeans as untouchables. Mr. Srinivasam said he had no personal experience but thought the position was better than in India. He had personal experience of the conditions in South and East Africa. Mr. Samarth:—And there you can't enter a railway compartment occupied by a European.

Mr. Coupland:—But you think that disability regarding entry into a Court is greater than that in respect of a railway compartment?

Mr. Srinivasam:—Yes.

Replying to Lord Lee Mr. Rajah said that a caste-ridden legislature had tried to reduce allotments for the Labour Commissioner and protector of the depressed classes. As a matter of fact, this officer, though originally intended to look after his class, was saddled with several other jobs which resulted in retarding his efforts in the direction of amelioration of his class. Now the Madras Retrenchment Committee has recommended abolition of the post. Sir Muhammed Habibullah mentioned that the report had only suggested that the work of amelioration should be entrusted to District Collectors and that those who moved the motion in the Council for reducing the allotment of office of Labour Commissioner professed that in so doing their object was that more money be spent on practical amelioration rather than on establishment. Mr. Rajah replied that the allotment, once out, could not be appropriated for the professed purpose. Mr. Samarth asked what the witnesses meant by asking that when the next instalment of reforms was granted the depressed classes should have a more powerful voice. Mr. Rajah explained that, for the depressed classes, the franchise should be wider than for others. Mr. Samarth:—Is that your sense of equity?

Mr. Rajah.—Yes, it will be just.

Mr. Petrie:—You mean you want to make up leeway till you are in a position to stand up on a basis of equal treatment.

Answer:—Yes.

Replying to a question of Lord Lee, Mr. Rajah said a large number of his community were becoming Christians and that when converted they were not treated as untouchables.

In answer to Sir Habibullah witness admitted that two graduates were taken in service by the Mysore State. Sir Reginald Craddock asked whether the depressed classes were being admitted into the clerical appointments. His own experience in C. P. was that there was considerable prejudice against the depressed classes. Mr. Rajah said in Madras the prejudice was still greater.

FOREST OFFICERS' ORAL EVIDENCE.

Mr. R. D. Richmond, Conservator, with Mr. Venkataramana Aiyer and Mr. J. W. K. Wernham appeared as witnesses on behhalf of the Forest officers. Lord Lee remarked that the case submitted by them had been fully heard by the Commission before in other provinces, but that in respect of allowances the position in Madras seemed exceptional. Mr. Richmond said that in Madras, allowances were smaller and fewer than in the other provinces. Replying to Mr. Basu and Sir Cyril Jackson, Mr. Richmond explained that his view was that the essential factor in forest education was that teachers must be available who would constantly do the same work. Sir Cyril Jackson suggested that Education and training in India ought to bear good result rather than mere theoretical education in foreign countries. Witness differed and said the principles and ideals should be learnt in Europe. Replying to Mr. Petrie, Mr. Aiyar said his view was different and he believed that Dehra Dun was sufficiently equipped to turn out the required staff. Mr. Richmond considered that the qualification for recruitment was pitched too high at present and that the science qualification should be taken out. He believed that if the existing practice was continued, Indians enough to man all the teaching posts should be available in 20 years thus making possible proper training in India. Mr. N. E. Marjoribanks, Commissioner of Land Revenue, Madras, who ... have been heard last could not appear was to ...d will be heard tomorrow.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

EVIDENCE OF WOMEN WITNESSES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 10.

All evidence recorded by the Royal Commission to-day, was in camera, Lord Lee being slightly unwell did not attend and Sir Reginald Craddock took the Chair.

The Commission heard, to-day, the first women witnesses, viz., Miss I.H. Lovie, Inspectress of Schools, Coimbatore, and Miss De La Hey, Principal Queen Mary's College, Madras, who appeared along with Mr. H. Champion, Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore, and Mr. H.C. Hershaw, Inspector of European Schools, Old College, Madras. On behalf of the Indian officers of the Indian Agricultural Services, the Director of Agriculture, the United Planters of Southern India Association and Post, 1919, officers.

On the 12th, the Commission will have informal conference with the Madras Government and leave the same evening by a special train for Calcutta.

PALESTINE MOSQUES.

(Continued from page 7.)

touring India for the collection of funds from the Moslems of this country, and who have so far been immensely encouraged and assisted by all the Moslem Leaders they have met or written to, trust that the Moslem Princes, Moslem Anjumans and all other Moslems Public Bodies of all sections and Political inclinations will take this object of general Moslem religious interest as their own and will adopt the means and measures that they think fit to carry this scheme of the Reparation of the first Kibla and Holy Place and Baitul Muqaddas to complete success.

KHALIFA'S VIEWS AS TO THIS UNDERTAKING.

Owing to the general strike of Printers in Constantinople, the newspaper editors of Constantinople agreed to issue one paper during the strike, bearing the name of "Mushtarak Gazette." The following leading article published in their paper about the interview given to the Moslem Deputy of Palestine by His Majesty the Khalifa expresses practically the views of all Turkish Papers in connection with the Reparation of the Holy Mosques of Baitul-Muqaddas.

Translated from Tukish

Issued 29th September, 1923, No 17.

Shafik Abdul Latif Bey the Delegate of the Supreme Moslem Council, an elected body representing all Moslems of Palestine, who recently arrived at Constanitnpole, had been honoured by being introduced yesterday to His Majesty the Khalifa in Dolma Bagsha. After submitting to His Majesty the Beya'a of the Moslem people and their felicitations to His Majesty's enthronement, he presented to His Majesty, as Souvenir from Supreme Moslem Council of Palestine an album containing the pictures of the mosque of Omar with a piece of rotton wood that has fallen down from the frame-work of the great dome of Aksa denoting the impending catastrophe that may befall these beautiful buildings if they are not repaired in the near future. His Majesty the Khalifa was pleased to say in reply the following statement:—

I greatly appreciate the present sent to me by the members of the Supreme Moslem Council of Palestine for whose great action towards the reparation of these great Moslem Monuments, I wish to thank them. Islam had already undergone several calamities and I hope through a wise policy we will be able to strengthen the ties of brotherhood among Moslems of the world, irrespective of their nationalities. My great fathers had always before their eyes the benefit of Islam and I hope that the Moslem World will stick to their Khilafat and consequently form a complete religious union. The reparation of the Masjid-al-Aksa is a holy undertaking which I take as a good omen for being the first great Islamic feat done during my time. I shall issue a proclamation with the Quoranic verse which denotes clearly the importance and sanctity of this Holy Masjid, by which I would have done my religious duty towards this great place I would like to thank again the Supreme Moslem Council for their allegiance to the Khilafat and their good policy towards the reparation of this great Islamic Monument.

MANAGEMENT OF THE UNDERTAKING.

The Supreme Moslem Council of Palestine is an Official body of four members and a President re-elected every four years by the Moslems of Palestine for the management of all Moslem religious affairs in that country. In these elections every Moslem above twenty-five years of age have a vote and is eligible for election. The Local Government by virtue of a special order in Council of His Britanic Majesty executes the decisions of this Body and those of its Departments in Jerusalem and at the four districts of Palestine. This Supreme Moslem Council is a final Responsible Body for the supervision of the reparations of Al-Aksa Mosque and the management of the funds collected from the Moslem World for these reparations.

In order to give the Moslem World an opportunity to share in the supervision of both the reparations and the funds thereof, the Supreme Moslem Council formed a Special Body of unlimited number of members for the direct supervision and management of the work and funds. Every Moslem country which participates in these funds, is invited to send a member to sit for it on this Special Committee, which now embraces the following members:—

Grand Mufti of Palestine, Chief Justice of Sharia Courts, The Qazi of Jerusalem, the Moslem Assistant to the Governor of Jerusalem, the Director of Wakfs for Palestine and the two ex-Members of Parliament in Constantinople for Jerusalem. His Majesty the Khalifa asked Kamaluddin Bey, the principal architect in the Ministry of Wakfs in Constantinople, and the gentleman who now carries the responsibility of the actual work of reparations, to sit for him on that Committee.

The actual work of reparations is in the able hands of Kamaluddin Bey and four other architects brought from Constantinople for this purpose, all of whom form a Body known as the Scientific Committee.

Now the Scientific Committee has to report at the end of every week to the Special Reparation Committee about the proceedings of the work and expenditure, and the later Committee whose Secretaries keep all accounts of funds and expenditure on a broader basis, have to send in also a weekly report about these matters to the Supreme Moslem Council, who publish in a special Pamphlet a yearly report for Public information.

MOHAMAD MURAD,
President of the Palestine
Delegation and
Mufti of Haifa.

SAYID JAMALUDDIN HUSSAIN,
Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN BAR COMMITTEE.

LAHORE BAR ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The Indian Bar Committee which arrived here yesterday began taking evidence today at the Punjab Legislative Council Chamber. Sir Edwards Chamier presided. All the members except Justice Coutts Trotter and Mr. Rangachariar were present. In the morning the Committee examined Justice Le Rossignol and Fforde of the Lahore High Court in camera.

Mr. Morton, Barrister was the first witness examined in public in the afternoon. Examined by the President the witness said that he was against converting vakils into advocates and he was not in favour of abolishing vakalatnamas. He agreed with the President that touting was very bad in Lahore and said that the bar alone could stop malpractices To Sir Henry Stanyon the witness said that he never heard of action being taken by judges against barristers who were convicted of political offences.

Replying to Rai Bahadur L. R. Banerjee witness said that he did not know whether there were many Indian barristers in Lahore who had not even passed the matriculation examination. He had strong objections against filing of vakalatnamas by barristers.

Bakhshi Tek Chand Advocate and Lala Jagannath, vakil, the President and Secretary of the Lahore High Court Bar Association respectively, next gave joint evidence. Examined by the President Bakshi Tek Chand said that neither barristers nor vakils should put in vakalatnamas and he would also do away with it in the lower courts. He agreed with the President that there were a good deal of touting at Lahore. He was in favour of an All-India Bar Council but he would not give power to the provincial bar council to make suspensions. That power should be given to the High Court. He would put both vakils and barristers on the same footing. He thought that if a Bar Council was formed it would be able to put down touting. He wanted the provincial bar council to have power to initiate and not merely to report matters to the courts. Mr. Jaggannath agreed in the main with what Mr. Tek Chand said.

Mr. Bhagat Ram Puri, barrister, was the next witness examined. He said he would abolish vakalatnamas in the case of vakils and would not make it a rule for barrister to file them. He thought it was possible to set up a provincial Bar Council and he would give it full power and would not like the High Court to have any control over it. He did not think that communal difference would affect the usefulness of the Bar Council. He would give power of appeal to the All-India Bar Council.

To Mr. S. R. Das the witness said that if responsibility was placed in the profession itself they could do away with touting. To Sir Henry Stanyon witness said he wanted the High Court to be relieved of extra duties by giving full powers to the Bar Council. To Mr. Banerjee witness said there was no general feeling of disapproval by the members of the legal profession against touting.

The Committee then rose for the day.

SPORTING NEWS

BOMBAY RACING SEASON.

8TH EXTRA MEETING.

HORSES LEFT IN.

SATURDAY, 12TH JANUARY, 1924.

1st Race Starts 2-0 (S.T.)

THE NEWMARKET PLATE. Distance Mile, 1 Furlong.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. Handicap Horses I and II Div.)
Bell Metal 9-10, Brixworth 9-0, Whit Week 8-13, Belle Voyageuse II 8-9, Love Glass 7-12, Magical 7-2.

THE KEMPTON PARK PLATE. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 5,000; second, Rs. 1,500; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Horses II Div.)
Huon River 9-2, Starboard 9-2, Moonshiner 8-7, Coleby 8-6 Miss Evans 8-5, Bridal Blush 8-4, Catchup 8-3, Danzig 8-3, Festivity 8-2, Southern Beauty 7-11, Dayspring 7-9, Wood Harmony 7-7.

THE QUEENSLAND PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Horses III Div.)
Blackwater 9-0, Perambulator 8-12, Allensmore II 8-9, Hauspring 8-1, Southwell 8-1, King's Own 7-12, Sagittarine 7-12, Irrigate 7-11 Deslin 7-7, Trail 7-4, Old Chris 7-4 Lime house Lights 7-2.

THE ST. LEONARD'S HANDICAP. Distance 1 Mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. (Handicap Horses II and III Div.).
Schiehallion 10-4, Magical Mike 9-6, Lemoine 9-5, Ctesiphon 9-5, Wood Harmony 8-11, Neap Tide 8-10, Rakings 8-5, Island Lord 8-4, Treasury 8-3, French Furze 7-13, Corisande 7-13, Musk Rat 7-4 Lady Rita 6-11.

THE SION PLATE. Distance 1½ Miles.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 700; third, Rs. 300. (Handicap Arabs II Div.)
Chieftain 9-0 Shahzad 8-10, Bahadorjung 8-8, Lamington 8-3, Huntsman 8-3, Salsette 8-0, Kitchener 7-12, Yellow Silk 7-10, Waabil 7-8 Vazirulmulk 7-4.

THE MOSUL PLATE. Div. I.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms Newly landed Arabs.)
Iron Clad 8-13, Bahar 8-13, Young Tara 8-12 Roomali 8-10, Gladstone 8-10, Gladness 8-10, Maktoom 8-10, Major 8-6, Turkish Flag 8-6, Shirga 8-6 Surety 8-5, Muzaffer 8-5, Officer 8-5, Ferozeshah 8-5, Anwarchand 8-5, Scimitar 8-5, Grey Prince 8-5, Aga 8-5, Sheriff-ul-mulk 8-5, Sayah 8-1.

THE MOSUL PLATE. (Div. II.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms Newly landed Arabs.)
Friday 8-13, Cossack 8-13, Mulook 8-13, Mocsa Beg 8-10 Soomair 8-10, Invincible 8-10, Toofan 8-10, Mookif 8-10, Sardal 8-9, Mahjub 8-9, Bugler 8-6, Anzan 8-6, Vasif 8-6, Rami 8-5, Tarick 8-5 Rummah 8-5, Shareek 8-5, Mootrub 8-5, Kandinava 8-1, Solomon's Song 8-1.

THE MOSUL PLATE. (Div. III.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yards.

Winner, Rs. 1,000, second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms Newly landed Arabs.)
Seloo 8-13, Khamja 8-10, Gold Medal 8-10, Turujman 8-10, Vita 8-10, Shirgail 8-10, Zubeida 8-10, Saifuddin 8-6 Kamenbeg 8-6 Malla 8-6, Adwn 8-5, Aftab 8-5, General 8-5, Hazal 8-5, Chanchoon 8-5, Mooshtiry 8-1, Farsa 8-1, Thames 8-1 Costa Rica 8-1 Panama 8-1.

THE MOSUL PLATE. (Div. IV.) Distance 6 Furlongs, 41 yds.

Winner, Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third, Rs. 200. (Terms Newly landed Arabs.)
William Tell 9-3 Ashanti Gold 9-0, Knight Bachelor 8-12, Kadir Hajuz 8-12, Tamaran 8-10, Turkey 8-10, Boorman 8-10, Shahabad 8-10, Mayiah 8-9, Midas 8-9 Some Surprise 8-8, Meazer 8-8, Fenzer 8-6 Marshal Haig 8-5, Huloob 8-5, Falada 8-5, Faithful 8-5, 8-5, Khataf 8-5, Vadnan 8-8.

Phenomenal Cards.

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IN RS. 10 TIP CARD.

Read This!!

MY RS. 10 TIP CARD WAS WIN & PLACE

MEAZER, RAKAN, KRISHNA KUMARI, BRITOMART, BRIXWORTH, SCHIEHALLION, ROSE HILL, FLUKE WIN AND PLACE—CROWN PRINCE.

PLACE

HISHAN FANNER LOVE GLASS.

WIN DOUBLE

RAKAN & KRISHNA KUMARI.

PLACE DOUBLE

HISHAN & ROSE HILL.

Could you have better?

RS. 50 WIN

ZAITOON, MEAZER, CROWN PRINCE

RS. 50 PLACE

MEAZER, ZAITOON, LOVE GLASS, ROSE HILL.

SATURDAY 11 A. M.
ANOTHER STARTLING CARD

"TIPSTER"

129, Great Western Buildings, Bakehouse Lane, BOMBAY.

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RS. 3 only

Our lucky numbers and Jockies have made wonders.

6th Meeting.—Rs. 1,000 dividend on number 16.

7th Meeting.—No. 18 gave Rs. 201 Dividend also 4 winners and 6 places.

Apply sharp.—

M. JAMSHEDJI & SONS,
Dadoo Buildings,
Marine Street, on race day only.

18633

WRESTLING IN BARODA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Jan. 7.

The eleventh of the monthly wrestling "Dangals" (gatherings) was held under the auspices of the "Shree Narayan Guru Adya Vyayamshala" on the 6th inst. when Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad,, presided. The spectators had the opportunity of enjoying a good exhibition of both strength and skill in wrestling. A remarkable feature of this month's "Dangal" was that some Gujrati students also took part in it which is a matter of great satisfactin and shows that the taste for physical culture is steadily growing among them.

In thanking the spectators on behalf of the Vyayamsala Mr. G. T. Tilak, tutor, expressed the necessity of a good fund and a bigger place and appeied to the public to help the institution generously and to enable it to make this public work of the Dangal as useful as possible to the student world. The gathering terminated after a vote of thanks to the president.

AKALI LEADERS ON TRIAL.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 4.

In the Akali leaders' case, to-day, Nirmal Singh, Secretary, Akali Jathe, Jullundur, in answers to question by Rai Zada Bhagat Ram defence counsel said that he attended the C. I. D. Office yesterday alone without any business, and did not meet anybody there. Witness came to Amritsar on the 20th December with S. Amar Singh and stayed with them in the C. I. D. Office the whole day. At night witness stopped with S. Amar Singh in a house where one Seva Singh, Constable of Jullundur Police, also stayed with them. Witness accompanied S. Amar Singh in a tonga to court and stayed in the C. I. D. Office for 10 or 12 minutes. No Jathe from witness's village took part in the Nankana Sahib affray and none of his villagers was either wounded or killed in that catastrophe. Five men of his village, witness named, S. Surain Singh, Munsha Singh, Baten Singh, Mlook Singh and Dalar Singh were arrested in the Babar Akali case, but were subsequently released. They were, however, being prosecuted again under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. Dhanna Singh of his village was never arrested in connection with any case. Witness did not know whether he was ever taken in police custody.

Cross-examined by Lala Raghu Nath Sahai, witness continued that his statement on the first day, i.e., the 8th, was recorded at S. Amar Singh's house where none else was present. The statement was read over to him which he did not sign. At night-fall taking of statement was stopped and witness was sent to Kotwali.

S. Amar Singh continued taking the statement daily for an hour or two up to the 13th. Witness answered the question of S. Amar Singh and did not volunteer anything himself. Witness's whole statement was recorded by S. Amar Singh, no one else being present at the time.

P. W. Ganda Singh Chela B. Rattan Singh of Khadoor Sahib and Mahant of Tapiana Sahib, questioned by Public Prosecutor stated that he had been the Mahant of Tapiana Sahib for last 22 years, which temple was under the control of Trhin Bawas. He was shown a letter written by B. Rattan Singh, Mahant, Amritsar, but which he failed to read in spite of his two attempts.

At this stage the Court was adjourned for lunch.

After the lunch the witness read out the letter in which he had been asked by Rattan Singh, Mahant of Dehra Misra Singh, Amritsar, to attend a meeting of Sadhus to be held the next day. In the meeting attended by four or five Sadhus and two or three Akalis, witness was asked to hand over the Gurdwara to the S. G. P. C.

CROSS EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Rai Zada Bhagat Ram witness stated that Mahant Rattan Singh and the Sadhus who attended the meeting were Nirmalas. The Akalis who attended the meeting were known to him by name. Witness wrote deed of relinquishment of his Gurdwara out of their fear. He was only sevadar of Tapiana Sahib and had nothing to do with Khadoor Sahib, Gurdwara. He was not yet turned out from his residential quarters located in the Tapiana Sahib, Gurdwara. Cross-examined by S. Sant Singh that there was no talk about any other Gurdwara in the Committee. Sadhus and Akalis insisted upon witness handing over the Gurdwara and threatened to take forcible possession in case of his refusal. Witness was taken to the office situated near Baba Atal and against his wishes was made to write that he handed over the Gurdwaras.

He, however, wrote that he had no connection with the Gurdwara, yet to please them, he handed over the same to them. Witness was brought to the Akal Takhat where in the presence of about 150 Akalis he was made to read that paper. On his return to Khadoor Sahib, he sent Mahant Rattan Singh's letter along with his own narrating the whole incident to the Bawa at Khadoor Sahib. The letters on the file were the same. Witness did not protest against that forcible declaration. He did not meet B. Pretem Singh before writing the letter to Bawas at Khadoor Sahib.

Cross-examined by S. Mehtab Singh, witness admitted that he neither made any report at the Thana nor he served the S. G. P. C. with a notice. He did not either write to Mahant Rattan Singh about his deceit contract or made any complaint against him to the Nirmala.

The witness did not complain even to the Deputy Commissioner and the S. P., both of whom visited his village two days after the incident. Cross-examined by S. Teja Singh Summundri, witness admitted to cease to have all connection with the Gurdwara since the writing in question. The Gurdwara, witness remarked, belonged to the Nirmala, the Bawas having had nothing to do with it. Re-examined by P. P., witness deposed to having been questioned by the S. P. on the matter.

P. W. Bawa Sant Singh, one of the managers of Gurdwara Khadoor Sahib, questioned by P. P. stated that the Akalis took forcible possession of the Gurdwara on 12th February, 1921, in his presence. Witness was served with a notice on 19th February, 1921, by one Roor Singh, Secretary, Provisional Committee, to vacate the shop which belong to him. On 14th March, 1921, possession of the Gurdwara was restored, but was again forcibly re-taken on behalf of S. P. by S. Teja Singh Summundri, Subaidar S. Surain Singh with one other notice at the head of 100 military Jathe which Jathe remained in occupation of the Gurdwara for one month. Witness identified S. Teja Singh.

The Court here rose for the day.

ANDHRA LETTER.

COCANADA AND AFTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Jan. 7.

Cocanada is, unlike the other places where the Congress had previously held its sessions, a small provincial town with no claim to any kind of importance political, or Social, though as a port it possesses a little influence. Yet it attracted several thousands of people during the Congress week. People poured into Gandhinagar from all parts of the Andhra province to prove their love for the Congress and its leaders. The intense enthusiasm evinced by the people is a happy augury of the return of a period of strenuous work. The pilgrims to Cocanada deemed it a sin to enter Gandhinagar in any but the cloth dearest to Mahatmaji. The Congress week witnessed the anxiety of the people to receive the message of the Congress and to abide by it and happily for them they are saved from the embarrassing situation of choosing between divided counsels and leadership.

Andhras have accepted the decision with great satisfaction and we may look forward to an era of vigorous prosecution of the immediate work before the nation—khadi manufacture and volunteers organisation.

CONGRESS LEADERS TOUR.

Messrs. Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Maganlal Gandhi and Shankerlal Banker are now touring in Andaradesa with a view to ascertain the facts relaving to Khadi manufacture and to advise local workers on sound lines of improving the work. They have already visited Rajahmundry. Ellore and Bezwada. Everywhere they are addressing the local Congress workers, collecting information and giving advice.

LIBRARIES CONFERENCE.

Among the various conferences that were held in Cocanada during the Congress week, the All India Libraries Conference which opened its session on the 26th December under the presidency of Mr. M. R. Jayakar has not received the publicity it deserves. The library movement was inaugurated in Andhradesa nearly a decade ago and it has been responsible for some record work both in the rural and urban areas. Several hundred public libraries have been started throughout the province and these served as centres for the dissemination of knowledge. The vernacular journals are read in each library and reading room and thus the peasants are put in touch with current thought. The libraries conference was organized with a view to co-ordinate similar work throughout the country and it has fully served its purpose The president after expressing his satisfaction at the progress of the movement in Andhra exhorted the workers to correlate their work with what is being done in other parts of India. Papers were read on the progress of public libraries in Baroda, Mysore, Padukkota, Maharashtra, Hyderabad State and Andhra-desa. An All-India Libraries Association was formed and about forty members joined at once. Mr. Jayakar was elected president and Messrs. I. V. Ramanayya and Alwar were elected secretaries. It was further resolved to start a Quarterly Magazine to deal with the movement and carry on propagandist work.

"MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS AND SPINNING WHEELS"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—May I beg of you to publish these few lines in your widely circulated paper, regarding my scheme of "spinning wheels" in Municipal Schools. I thought the nationalist members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, would take up this scheme, long ago—but nothing has yet been done in the matter. Mere patriotic talk in the Corporation Hall, will not tend to promote the progress of 'Khadi movement' in the Bombay Presidency, unless there is a beginning in this matter in Bombay. There are about 334 Primary Schools, with over 1600 teachers, including trained and untrained; and over 35,000 pupils, attending the Marathi, Gujarathi and Urdu schools, while there are 131 subjects. Will not the school committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, be able to direct the trained and untrained teachers, to devote half an hour in the morning, and half an hour in the evening, in training the pupils in "spinning" in the third standard, and higher standards up to the seventh? I am sure, there will be more than twenty thousand pupils, available to offer their free services for one hour a day, with the result, that the monthly out-turn, will come to spun yarn, worth hundreds of rupees, there being a great demand for yarn for manufacturing cloth.

It was in the month of May 1922, that a beginning was made by me, in Ratnagiri—the birth place of the late Lokamanya Tilak, where I had been to *undertake* the propaganda work for promoting "welfare societies", based on the working system of co-operative philanthropy. My scheme was approved of by the then district Collector of Ratnagiri, Mr. B. A. Brenoon I.C.S. and by the timely help and patronage of the President of the District local Board, Mr. Dajirao Vichare, L.C.E., it was submmited for the approval of all the members of the Taluka Local Board, who were present then at Ratnagiri, and it was unanimuosly passed at the monthly general meeting to introduce Spinning wheels, in all the Municipal and Taluka Local Board Schools. I shall work out the details and prepare a scheme, which is workable—provided the nationalist members of the Bombay Municipality will take up this scheme in right earnest at an early date.—Yours, etc.,

NARAYEN RAO KULKERNEY.

"3 AND 31/2% G. P. NOTES."

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Since the outbreak of the continental hostility in Europe, down to the present day, there is no one in India whose sufferings can be equally compared with those of the unfortunate holders of 3 and 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes. Now, the great European War is a thing of the past—the peace was concluded more than four years ago and in course of this intervening period, the general economic condition of the world has been improved to a considerable extent, effecting an all-round decrease in the cost of living by about 40 per cent., in comparison with the war time. But the fate of the poor holders of the neglected securities has remained almost the same as it was in 1917, i.e. when the hostilities were in full swing; because, the war had actually very little to do with it. For instance, in the year 1918, immediately after the declaration of armistice, the quotation of 3½ per cent Securities began to revive, and notwithstanding the presence of 5 per cent War Loan and 5½ per cent Income-tax-free War Bonds, rapidly advanced to Rs. 82 in the course of 6 months, and most probably, within a year or so, it would have touched its pre-war limit, had it not been hampered by the subsequent issues, at high rates of interest, floated year after year (in contravention to the liberal borrowing policy, laid down by H. E. the late Lord Canning in 1859) totally ignoring the grievances of the innocent holders of the low-bearing pre-war securities. Under the circumstances, none but the Government of India can be held responsible for the present degraded condition of 3 and 3½ per cent loans, and therefore, every sensible person must readily admit, that it is incumbent on the Government, to make every possible sacrifice to ensure early rehabilitation of the neglected securities, most of which, have become really overdue. But it pains me much to mention, that our benign Government, which unnecessarily incurred a recurring expenditure of nearly 21 lakhs per annum, by repeatedly converting 5½ per cent Bonds at par, into 6 per cent., did not think it proper to spend a single pice, in order to save thousands of innocent loyal subjects (who were not only the benefactors of the State, but on the other hand, victims of a trick, perpetrated on them, by means of ambiguous wordings of the ill-fated securities concerned) from the verge of ruin and misery, brought on, solely through their one-sided inequitous borrowing policy; Such a disparity of treatment, particularly towards subject people, could not be found anywhere else than in ill-fated India. Yet, it is consoling to note that the British people and the Parliament have not altogether lost their senses of justice and equity. Over and above, the rein of Indian administration is now in the hands of just and intrepid Viceroy, who is always ready to defend a rightful cause against the ingress of injustice. Having taken these into consideration, I may confidently add, if the grievances of the poor holders of 3 and 3½ per cent G. P. Notes are properly represented, there is every chance of getting suitable redress. To give it into effect, I beg to inform your numerous readers, that I have drawn up a second memorial containing the prayer for immediate redemption of both 3 and 3½ per cent loans at the issuing prices, or in its stead, an enhancement of interest thereon, by 2 per cent per annum, free of Income tax. The above memorial, (after being signed by at least 70 per cent of the sufferers) along with two representative deputations (if funds permit) will be sent to H. E. the Viceroy and the Secretary of State respectively, about the end of February next. But before doing so I have made up my mind, to make a tour round the country, with the object of holding conferences at different provincial head-quarters, and other places of importance, and to have the memorial signed by the signatories themselves, as far as practicable. The scheme, no doubt, requires a considerable sum of money and co-operation; I, therefore, appeal to all the big and small holders of 3 and 3½ per cent loans to co-operate with me in right earnest, and help me financially, by contributing (in proportion to one anna per cent of the amount of ill-fated securities held by them) towards expenses, so as to enable me to carry out the project successfully.

Those who wish to put their names in the proposed memorial as signatories, are hereby requested to write me at once, with remittances, as aforesaid.—Yours, etc.,

S. CHAKRAVARTI.
A. C. I. (Birmingham).

43, Sankaripara Road
Bhowanipore, Calcutta,
Dated Jan 4.

SWARAJIST COUNCIL POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The election to the Provincial Councils as well as the Legislative Assembly are over. The Congress had its sittings at Cocanada. The question whether the Delhi compromise resolution as regards the Council entry was to be set aside or not has been set at rest by the Congress. The Swarajists have to begin their work in right earnest whether it be to mend the Councils or to end the Councils. The Swaraj Party had its meeting at Cocanada has declared its policy of working out their way to Swaraj. The information published regarding the meeting of the Swaraj Party at Cocanada declaring its policy and suggesting the course of action which the individual members are to take in Councils, is inadequate It would have been better if the Council of the Swaraj Party had given us an idea of what was proposed; what was opposed and what was rejected; at the same time telling us who were present at the meeting and what they proposed. The general public is kept in the dark. We know for certain that amongst the Swarajists there are responsive co-operationists as well as obstructionists. The Swarajist policy as declared appears on the very face of it, to be partly of obstruction and partly of co-operation, ending ultimately in the policy of destruction. But on the whole the policy has the appearance of being unsound.

Swaraj cannot be obtained through Councils is an admitted fact. Then necessarily the next question arises as to why the Swarajists as Congressmen entered the Councils. Though Swaraj through Councils is impossible still, an attempt is to be made to attain it through the Councils. The Swarajists in the Councils and Assembly are determined to send in their demand for Swaraj to British Cabinet and the Government of India. We know what fate it will meet. Failing this, are the Swarajists thinking of making attempts to mend the Councils! In case, they think of following this course of action, the Councils and Legislature will have to be worked out 'ad infinitum' before they can be made to grant Swaraj, to India. Besides there would be no difference between Liberals and Swarajists. There remains thirdly the policy of ending the Councils. If the Swarajists intend to work for the latter result, the policy declared by the Swaraj Party is likely to be ineffective. Wholesale obstruction will result in the Governor's and Governor-General's resorting to the certification power, and this can apparently be the end of the Councils. To end the Councils, the obstruction ought to be consistent and complete.

The programme of the Swaraj Party is an admixture of various policies which would not bring about the long-cherished result. Firstly members of the Swaraj Party in the Councils "are at liberty to exercise the right of interpellation with a view to elicit information" only. How would this adversely affect the working of the Councils! Supposing the information given by the Government is incorrect and deserves to be censured what are the members to do! No member of the Party shall move any resolution or introduce a bill! Then a resolution of a vote of censure against the Government for any of its action or of its officer, cannot be moved by any member of the Swaraj Party in the Council. A person or a Party desirous to ask information from the Government through the members, intends not only that the said information be given, but the Party at fault is brought to book. In the absence of any such assurance people will never resort to such a cumbrous procedure for eliciting information from the Government; for, people by writing directly to the Officer concerned, will no doubt get the required information. Wherein lies then the necessity to elect members of the Swaraj Party! Information does not necessarily imply explanation. Secondly, if the budget grants are to be opposed irrespective of their utility, there is no need of speechification by any member in the Council and the same could have been accomplished by any Tom, Dick or Harry. Members of certain Councils are to attend the Councils like "dumb driven cattle" to prevent vacancies. The above tactics is insufficient either to mend the Councils or to end them. Good many of workers of the Congress have been elected to the Councils. They are men of energy and ability and if their activities are to be confined to such an impotent programme by tying them down to the chairs in the Council chambers for months together, the country will lose the services of men who could have devoted the same time, in carrying out the constructive programme of the Congress.

To oppose the budget grants is to create a deadlock for the time being; but to exercise the right of interpellation only is to admit the necessity of working out the Councils though to no purpose. Does the General Council of the Swaraj Party intend to work out the Councils? I think it does not. Then why should the Swarajists exercise the right of interpellation? Questions can be asked 10 days before the meeting of Councils and that can be done by sitting on the easy-chair at home. The Swarajists when they attend the Council meeting will have nothing to do excepting on certain occasions to hold up their hands and to follow their leader in the same lobby just like sheep. This would be a poor show of the talented persons in Councils. Electors never intended when they exercised their right of voting in favour of fighting spirits that they were to be sent to Council as actors for a dumb show. Electors hoped that the Swarajists would fight tooth and nail in the Councils either till they are mended to fulfil without delay the Indian demand for Swaraj or till they are ended to think of reforms and their instalments no more.

To dissolve the Councils and to have by-elections every now and then is also a matter which requires thoughtful consideration. An election to be successful needs a number of workers. These workers will have to spend their time and energy. This is likely to distract the attention of the so many enthusiastic men from the constructive programme of the Congress. Swarajists are pledged to the Congress programme also and any action that is likely to retard the progress of the National Assembly will be viewed with suspicion.

Mr. Satyamurti of Madras has declared that he is not aware of any such resolution. The General Council of the Swaraj Party which is to meet at Lucknow on the 9th instant is requested to note the contents and do the needful to avoid cleavage in the Swaraj Party. —Yours, etc.,

R. G. DANDAVATE.

Poona, Jan. 7.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 1st week of 1924, i.e. the week ending 5th January 1924, the total mortality 733 was 16 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 30.74. The mortality for the 1st week of 1923 was 732 and death-rate 31.19, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1919-1923 was 1,094 and death-rate 51.20.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 1 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 274 as against nil and 249 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 177 were among infants under one year of age; 22 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Smallpox caused 10 attacks and 5 deaths. Plague caused 2 attacks (including 1 imported from the Thana District) and 2 deaths. The number of live births registered during the week was 446 as against 470 for the 1st week of 1923 and 416 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923).

(Continued from column 6.)

ings. Mr. Shamlasani was obviously not a disinterested person to be suggested as arbitrator. It was not denied that the proposal to appoint Mr. Shamdasani as arbitrator had emanated from the petitioning liquidators. Proceeding his lordship observed that it was obvious that a deadlock had occurred between the liquidators. The petitioning liquidators had charged their co-liquidators with suppressing information which might lead to the discovery of inaccuracy and errors in the statements certified by them as auditors of the Tata Bank of the relative values of the assets of the two banks. It was impossible to proceed with the liquidation while there was this divergency of the views as to the scope of the liquidators' duties; nor could it be expected that the four liquidators could work together so long as two of them entertained the opinion that their co-liquidators were parties to an attempt to mislead the shareholders. In conclusion his lordship said that in his opinion the petitioning liquidators were not working in the interests of the amalgamation approved by the vast majority of shareholders but in the interest of Mr. Shamdasani, who had attempted unsuccessfully in a Court of law to set aside the amalgamation. Supposing that a roving inspection as asked for was directed to be given within what reasonable period would such inspection be completed? What would become of the credit and business of the banker who had carried the amalgamation so far with effect with this cloud of prospective litigation in front of them? The mandate of the shareholders was to carry out the amalgamation. It seemed to his lordship that the petitioning liquidators were seeking to defeat it. In the circumstances his lordship ordered that the petitioning liquidators be removed from their office as liquidators. The petitioning liquidators' petition was dismissed with costs and in the second petition the cost of the petitioning banks were ordered to be paid by the respondents in that petition.

HIGH COURT.

TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

TWO LIQUIDATORS REMOVED.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp.)

In re. The Tata Industrial Bank.

K. N. Chandabhai and ors..... Petitioners.

These were two petitions arising out of the voluntary liquidation of the Tata Industrial Bank. On 19th July 1923, at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank it was resolved that it was expedient to effect an amalgamation of the Tata Bank with the Central Bank on the terms and conditions mentioned in the conditional agreement dated 5th July 1923 On 6th August 1923 a resolution was passed appointing four Liquidators, viz. for carrying into effect the amalgamation with such modifications as they thought fit under the supervision of the directors of the two banks. The first of the two petitions was presented by two of the liquidators namely Mr. Chandabhoy and Mr. S. N. Guzdar on the 12th November 1923. The books, documents and papers of the Tata Bank were then handed over to the Central Bank on an undertaking given by the managing director of the Central Bank to allow the liquidators free access to and inspection of them. Thereafter it appeared that differences arose between the liquidators on the question whether the liquidators had the right to a general inspection of the books and papers of the Tata Bank. A meeting of the joint Boards of Directors was held on 5th September 1923 at which all the liquidators were present and a resolution was passed that except so far as inspection of the books was necessary to carry into effect the agreement of 5th July 1923 it should not be given. The petitioning liquidators did not assent to this resolution and persisted in their demand for a general inspection. The joint Boards also considered that the conduct of the arbitration between the dissenting shareholders of the Tata Bank under clause 13 of the agreement of 5th July should be entrusted to the Central Bank. The petitioning liquidators presented their petition under section 215 of he Companies Act for the determination of the questions as to the right of inspection and the conduct of the arbitration proceedings.

The second petition was presented by the two banks under section 207 clause 9 of the Companies Act praying for the removal of the two petitioning liquidators in the first petition.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with the Advocate-General and B. J. Desai and Mr. Taraporewalla appeared for the Banks.

Mr. Coltman with Mr. Jinnah appeared for the petitioning liquidators.

JUDGMENT.

His lordship giving judgment after setting out the facts which led to the petitions remarked that section 207 clause 9 of the Companies Act provided that the Court might on cause shown remove a liquidater and appoint another. The words 'on cause shown' were not a pure matter of judicial discretion. They implied some fit and proper cause for removal. It therefore lay on the petitioning banks to show good cause for removing the two petitioning liquidators. Generally the petitioning banks said that these two liquidators were not working in the interest of the amalgamation but in support of some of the dissentient shareholders who attacked the management of the Tata Bank and desired to seek material in the books and papers of the bank to institute legal proceedings against the directors. They suggested that the petitioning liquidators were instigated by Mr. Samdasani. His lordship was informed that only a very small percentage—some two or three per cent. of the shareholders opposed the amalgamation. Shamdasani had figured in the Court as a bitter opponent of the scheme of amalgamation more specifically the petitioning banks alleged that the two liquidators had (1) refused to accept the ruling of the joint Boards, (2) exceeded the authority conferred on them by the special resolution (3) acted against the interest of the bank by colluding with Mr. Shamasani and by giving notice to the Central Bank not to settle with debtors, nor to do business without consulting he liquidators (4) preferred charges against their co-liquidators and (5) created a dead-lock. Proceeding his lordship remarked that there was no doubt that the petitioning liquidators had refused to accept the rulings of the joint boards. They insisted on a roving inspection of all books and papers. They contended that they were as liquidators entitled to all the powers of a liquidator in a voluntary winding up including the power to inquire into the management of the directors. This would be correct if the liquidators were appointed for the ordinary purpose of winding up. If however, they were appointed for a particular purpose only they could not exercise powers in excess of those conferred on them by the resolution appointing them. His lordship thought that the resolution of 6th August 1923 was not altogether clear but there was no discretion given by the resolution to the liquidators to decide not to carry the agreement into effect. The agreement of amalgamation was approved by the meeting and the liquidators were appointed and authorised to carry it into effect. It could hardly be contended that the liquidators were merely authorised to accept the amalgamation or not as they chose. The winding up was only with a view to effect the amalgamation and in his lordships' view it was no part of the duties of the liquidators to demand a roving inspection of the books and papers for any other purpose. His lordship very much doubted the sincerity of the petitioning liquidators' plea that they sought the inspection to determine what should properly be offered to the dissentient shareholders for their shares. Having regard to their conduct in other respects it seemed that the real reason for seeking the inspection was to discover if any grounds could be made out for proceeding against any of the directors. In the circumstances his lordship was of opinion that the petitioning liquidators had no right to any such inspection nor did he think that they were honest in the reasons they gave for asking for it.

SCATHING REMARKS.

They had defied the joint boards and in so doing had obstructed and hampered the amalgamation. It was clear that any attempt to disturb the amalgamation approved of by the vast majority of the shareholders of the bank was action contrary to what these shareholders had decided was in the best interests of the bank. It was further alleged that the two liquidators had been actively colluding with Mr. Shamdasani in his efforts to defeat the amalgamation and that they proposed to appoint him as the arbitrator in the arbitration proceed-

(Continued in column 5.)

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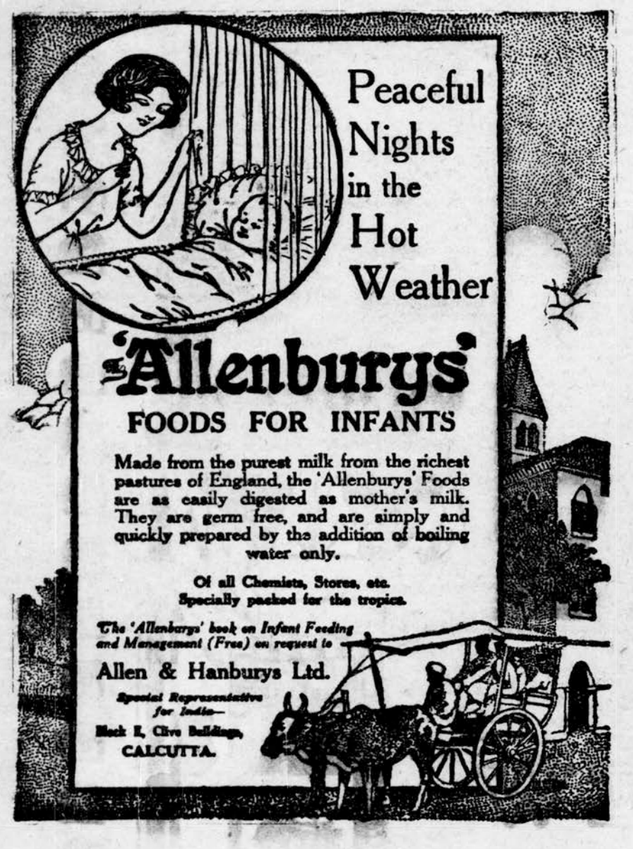

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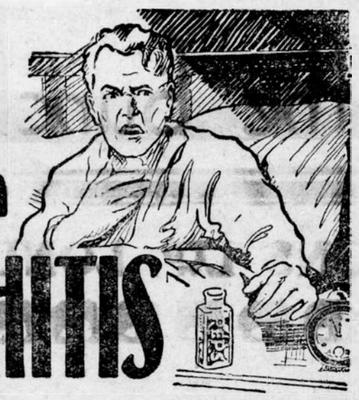

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FOREIGN PROPAGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Lala Lajpat Rai has reopened through your columns the old controversy of foreign propaganda. It is no pleasure to have to differ from the views of an eminent Indian like Lalaji; and if I take the liberty to offer some comments on the question, I do so in all humility.

It is well known that Mahatma Gandhi was himself opposed to foreign propaganda, and it is equally well-known that the late Lokamanya was strongly in favour of it. But I submit that in problems of this nature we ought not to be led away one way or the other by personalities.

I do not claim to have any first hand knowledge of conditions in America, where Lalaji lived during his enforced absence from India. But I had the opportunity to meet in London Dr. Hardikar, the organizer of Volunteer movement in India, who was Lalaji's lieutenant in that country, and to learn from him the nature of the work that was being done by the Indian Bureau of New York. Its activities may be divided into (1) Helping Indians in America, and (2) Propaganda. Now it seems from Dr. Sunderland's letter to Lalaji that this Bureau may have been to be closed down if financial assistance is not forthcoming. Lalaji suggests that the Congress Executive should support this bureau, and also start similar bureaus in Europe, Japan and China.

My observations on this subject are based mainly on my experience in England, France, Belgium, Germany, Italy and Switzerland. In so far as the first object of the bureaus proposed by Lalaji is concerned, viz., helping the Indian in the respective countries, that is being achieved in England, France and Germany by independent non-official bodies not supported by the Congress. In London, in addition to the official hostel at 21, Cromwell Road, whose death warrant has been signed by Lord Lytton's Committee, there is the Indian Students' Union and Hostel at 106-12 Gower Street, conducted by the Indian National Council of the Y. M. C. A. In Paris, there is the Association des Hindous de Paris. In Berlin, there is an Indische Bureau run by nationalist Indians settled in that country. In the other countries of Europe, there are hardly any Indians and bureaus for this purpose at any rate are not required, but I see no reason why it should not be possible to set up similar bureaus in other parts of the world wherever necessary.. Moreover, it seems to me that the purpose of such a bureau is best served if it carries on no propagandist work of a political nature; and I am fortified in this belief by the knowledge I have of the Berlin Bureau which carries on political work as well.

It remains then to consider the utility of setting up bureaus for carrying on political propaganda only. Such propaganda, to judge by the work of the New York Bureau, and the now defunct Congress Committee in London, may take the following forms:—

(1) Issuing literature about India.

(2) Diffusing literature published in India through public libraries, etc.

(3) Public lectures.

(4) Supplying accurate information regularly to interested persons and bodies.

As regards items 1 to 3 I have grave doubts as to how far they serve any useful purpose. Issuing or diffusing literature, or delivering lectures can be of some good only if the literature is read or the lectures are attended by any appreciable number of non-Indians. My experience in England is that such literature is not read nor are such lectures attended by many Englishmen. There is at present in London a weekly paper to which Mr. Horniman occasionally contributes; but I have often seen the promoters thrusting this paper on unwilling subscribers. I should like some one to publish to the world how many English subscribers there are to this paper, or how many there were to "India," the now defunct organ of the Congress in London. It will then be possible for us to judge whether the propaganda so done is worth the expense incurred; and in my mind I have no doubt as to the conclusion we will arrive at. So, again, I have attended in London meetings addressed by Indians like Mr. Syed Hussain and Mrs. Sarojini Naidu; and amongst the audiences that they drew—which were by no means great—there were hardly more than one Englishman to ten Indians. I may mention here that the Right Hon. S. Sastri succeeded in having better audiences when he went to London recently on the Kenya deputation; but there, I have little doubt, his membership of the Privy Council as also the interest created by the White settlers of Kenya helped him a good deal.

I have purposely put as a separate item No. 4, the diffusion of information in interested or sympathetic quarters, for I believe that this is worth doing. I have myself done my little bit in this respect by writing occasionally for a French monthly, the "Coude-a-Coude", which is the organ of a group of Frenchmen who call themselves "Cecists" and who fervently believe in Franco-Indian amity. But I wonder whether it is necessary or worth the expense to set up bureaus in all parts of the world for this work. The information given by bureaus of this sort can at best be such as they can derive from correspondence and from the Indian papers, for telegraphic communication, which can supply immediate information and counter Reuter's mischievous messages will be too costly to be practical. Will it not be possible then to supply such information from a central office in India? If my memory serves me right, Mahatma Gandhi proposed the publication of a weekly Congress bulletin. Will not such a bulletin, sent out to the different parts of the world, serve our purpose? I request our leaders to consider.

This is so far as propaganda in general is concerned, but there is no doubt that the most effective propaganda is work done by us in India. Mr. Lele has said. "Mahatma Gandhi is the most effective propaganda." I wish only to corroborate the statement.. By his Non-co-operation movement he had created a great interest in India all the world over—and certainly to my personal knowledge in Europe There was then hardly any English paper of repute that had not sent out a special representative to India; and their special articles not only occupied columns of those papers, but what is more, were eagerly read by the public. No matter how much they were bent upon misrepresentation, none of these correspondents could avoid giving an idea to the British public of the enormous change in the conditions in India. Not only this, but during those days even Reuter had to telegraph summaries of Mahatmaji's speeches and writings.. This was the state of affairs in England where naturally the imperialist element still predominates; but Gandhi's movement had more impartial reporters and critics in Ireland and on the continent. During my travels of about nine months on the continent at various times during the last three years, I hardly came across a man who did not know Gandhiji, and particularly while travelling in Germany I was constantly asked whether I was "Gandhische." That gives an idea of what was done by way of propaganda at other people's cost; and the lesson to us is clear. Intensive and ardent work is what we want in India; and we need not then stop and think of carrying on propaganda.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. TENDOLKAR,
Bar-at-Law.

Topiwalla Mansions,
Sandhurst Road.
Jan. 9, 1924.

PARENTS ARE OFTEN P

to know what medicine to give their little ones. The child falls sick with griping pains, vomiting, diarrhoea, croup; or suddenly gets feverish, screams for no apparent cause, refuses food, or vomits up what it has eaten. What is to be done on such occasions? As often as not there is no suitable medicine in the house, or only Castor Oil, which naturally every child regards with abhorrence.

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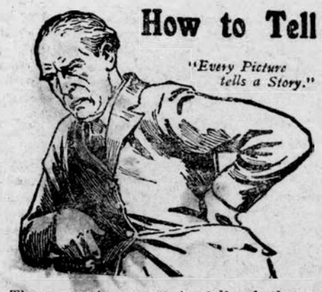

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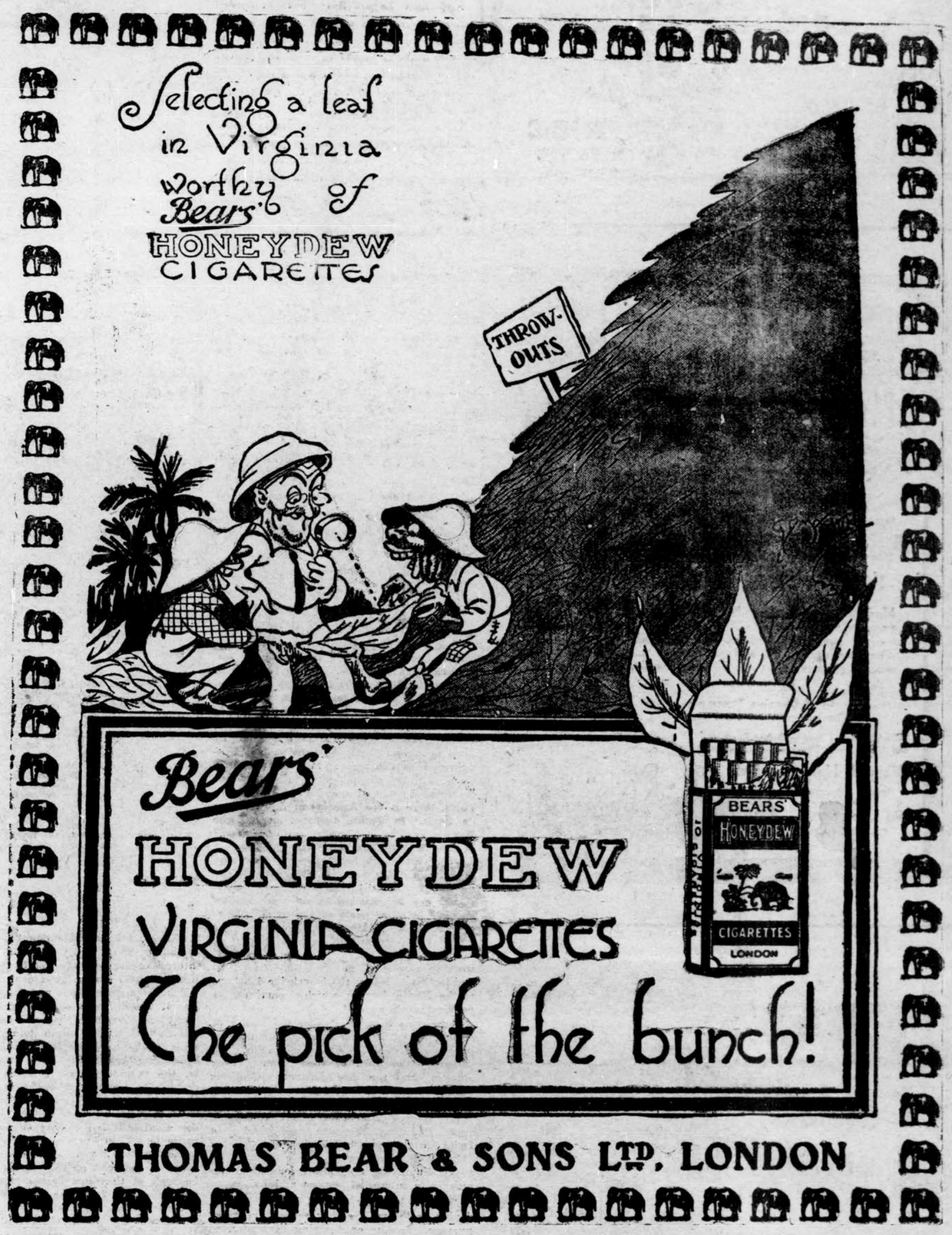

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